THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Historical Society o

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NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19th, 1924.

When Exposed to Air

tea loses its freshness and flavor.

"SALADA"

TEA. 2551

For that reason is never sold in bulk.

DOXSEE & CO.

January Sale of Winter Millinery

We are making a special effort to clean up our stock of trimmed and untrimmed Hats, as our capacity is small for packing them away for another season, therefore every Hat will be at a price to clear.

LADIES' HOSIERY

Every popular make, style and color will be found in our assortment at prices to clear.

CORSETS A SPECIALTY

The Leading Millinery House

Money Saving Opportunity

All Winter Goods

BARGAIN PRICES.

Get our prices on Rubbers and Felt Goods.

Boys' Suits and Overcoats.

W.W.ADAMS

Merchant Tailor

Newburgh, - Ont.

Brick

Special Prices to clear out the yard.

W. H. J. HAINES

TAMWORTH, - ONTARIO 24-tf

INSURANCE

For Fire Insurance try ALFRED McCUTCHEON, Roblin.

A number of companies to choose from.

Office: Residence, Roblin, Main Street. 27-tf

After Fifty Years

FOUNDED fifty years ago, the Dominion Bank to-day has a chain of branches throughout the greater part of Canada, and strong foreign affiliations circling the globe. Our half century of banking experience has developed a complete and efficient service and a knowledge of financial affairs, invaluable to our patrons.

THE DOMINION BANK

NAPANEE BRANCH, 917

G. PATTON CARR, Manager.

The Farmer's Partner

A Bank, like an individual, is known by the company it keeps—in other words, every bank has a distinct character.

This Bank has been so closely associated with rural development in the past half century that it is now characterized as the Farmer's Partner

If you are looking for practical banking co-operation, let our local Manager demonstrate "Standard" service.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

Napanee Branch, R. R. White, Manager.

Branches also at Belleville, Brighton, Camden East, Deseronto, Newburgh, Picton, Tranton and Kingston.

H. J. GLEESON, M.B. University of Toronto.

Office of late Dr. Grant, corner of East and Bridge streets.

Office hours 1.30 to 5 p.m., 7 to 9 p.m. Phone 123.

A. E. PAUL Clerk 1st Division Court INSURANCE. Office: OVER HENRY'S BOOKSTORE.

FOR SALE—Six shoats also a quantity of baled hay. ROBINSON.

FARM FOR SALE, to Rent or Work on Shares—127 acres of good land, 4½ miles from Napanee, on Hamburgh road. Apply to OKEL B. PARKS, R. R. 4, Palace road. 12-tf

STORE AND DWELLING combined, at Roblin, for sale or to let. Apply CHAS. HILLIER. 12-dp

GOOD MAID WANTED—Must be able to cook. Highest wages. Apply to MRS. HERBERT DALY 12-tf

FOR SALE—One of the most desirable properties in town, all modern conveniences and excellent location. Opposite Harvey Warner Park. Apply to C. W. BOWEN. 27-tf

ALWAYS a number of farms and houses in town for sale. Owners may also list property for sale at low terms. No sale, no charge. S. GERMAN, Barrister, Napanee, Ont. 6-tf

½ TON FORD TRUCK FOR SALE 1917, a sacrifice. Have you heard about the new Peerless Hand Milker. Ask your neighbor. Frost & Wood Machinery and Cockshutt Plows. Slated Roofing. Sold by SPENCER & SON. 34

FOR SALE—8-roomed house, in good repair, electric lights, new furnace, 2 barns and nine acres of land, well and cistern, one acre berries. This property is ten minutes walk to post office, Napanee. Suitable for garden, poultry and bees. Pasture for two cows. Beautiful location. Possession any time; ideal property for anyone. See ARTHUR CLARK, or F. C. BOGART. 12

FOR SALE—One eighteen passenger bus on 1923 Ford chassis with electric starter, in use only 6 months, in good running order, equipped with double shock absorbers, front and rear, Alemite timer, tools, baggage carriers, 2 spare tires and rims, two dome lights inside of body for night driving, spring seats, large windows, which can be raised separately. Will sell to-gether or separately and will consider any reasonable offer. Apply R. S. WALKER, 189 Clergy St., Kingston, or phone 1952-J.

Hides and Furs Wanted

Highest Prices

W. G. PAUL,

Napanee.

ONTARIO'S FUEL PROBLEM

ALBERTA OR BRITISH COAL?

To the Editor of the Express:

"Millhaven,"

Bath, Ont., 14th Feb., 1924.

Dear Sir,—It is an open question whether the Canadian Government has not received an intimation from Washington "that it must protect itself against a diminishing supply of U. S. anthracite," and a possible embargo.

As the matter has now become a live issue, in both political and economic circles by reason of the reference made to it in the King's Speech to the Provincial Legislature, I should appreciate space in your paper to expose the misleading nature of many of the arguments made in favour of Albertan Coal, and the excessive burden of taxation it would place on the taxpayers.

It is generally admitted that Western coal cannot be brought here without railway deficits or the granting of heavy subsidies, and I purpose showing just what these would amount to, though my figures will deal only with some two and a half million tons necessary to maintain the U. S. Anthracite for heating purposes, except in that section where Bituminous will be used. I will deal with the proposals Mr. Healey whose letter appeared in your last issue, as it is absurd to suggest subsidising freights on transporting Alberta coal to compete with low grade U. S. Bituminous.

The heating value in British Thermal units by analysis is Alberta Coal 10987, U. S. Anthracite 12619, British Admiralty 14897, or, in qualified proportion Alberta 75, U. S. Anthracite 85, British 100.

We ill assume it is most desirable to keep capital at home, and to use Alberta coal if we can get it under fair business conditions as competitive prices. But a Drumheller coal costs four dollars at the mine, and Sir Henry Thornton says it is worth or burns a ton, dollars and seventy-five cents to bring it to Toronto, and another dollar must be added for cost of freight, so we must cost seventeen dollars and seventy-five cents here, and that must be the wholesale price of the users, unless some taxpayer makes up the deficiency.

In the fall of 1923 the press announced that the Ontario Government had put down a trial shipment of ten thousand tons, and went to some trouble to collect and guarantee the freight rate of one dollar a ton, an arrangement which cost the Dominion taxpayers fifty-thousand dollars, or two hundred dollars, this being the difference between what the Canadian National Railway received and what they should have received, their British Columbia commodity rate is twenty dollars a ton or upwards.

It has been suggested even in editorials in daily papers that the Dominion Government should subsidize this trade, to the extent of the difference between the seven dollar rate and the twelve seventy-five rate, so that the railways would show their true earnings, and as Ontario uses two and a half million tons of anthracite, the subsidy would have to be about fourteen and a half million dollars a year, which must come from general revenues.

This loss in freight would cost, whether in the form of a subsidy or a railway deficit, every person in the Dominion one dollar and sixty cents, and every average family eight dollars a year, and such a course would be far far greater injustice to the people than taking public monies to remunerate the bank failures, and many of whom have become poor, as it would bestow several thousand dollars a year on wealthy magnates and rich corporations, as is shown in the two following examples:

A Bank with a large head office building and say a hundred branches would use probably six thousand tons of coal a year, and the taxpayers would contribute thirty-four thousand five hundred dollars towards their coal bill. The Board of Education of the city of Toronto will serve as an instance of how it would work out in the case of a public body, as they use about twenty thousand tons of coal a year, and a subsidy would pay one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars from the Dominion treasury each year, and enable the Board to put in its coal at two thirds actual cost, and relieve Toronto's taxation to that extent.

In all large cities there are not only the Civic Authorities, School Boards, Railways and other semi-public bodies, but apartment blocks, hotels, stores, banks and industrial undertakings, each of which use a thousand tons of coal a year, and all of which would get a direct subsidy by any cut in a fair freight rate.

Last fall an offer was made to the present Ontario Government to lay down thirty thousand tons of British coal having twenty-five per cent. greater heating capacity than Alberta coal, at a cost of fifteen dollars a ton, on terms no more onerous than they gave to the trial shipment, and such a shipment would have paid thirty thousand dollars in labour at discharging points, ten thousand dollars in customs duties, given profitable freight rates to the National Railways, and a net saving when compared with the Western shipment of seventy-five thousand dollars to the Dominion taxpayers.

Britain exports about seventy-five million tons of coal a year, and it makes little difference to that trade if we do not buy her coal, but she buys huge quantities of grain from the Western Provinces, an if there is so be such a thing as preferential trade with the Empire, here is an opportunity where it could be put into practice without subsidies, or additional duties, and where on general grounds would be as beneficial to Canada from an economic standpoint as internal trade, and I am in a position to state from definite personal knowledge that such business would be appreciated from a sentimental point of view, and tend to serve as a link to further bind and extend our export business with Great Britain, which is of as much interest in Canada.

The amount of cargo space that would convey one hundred and fifty million bushels of grain across the Atlantic would be sufficient to bring back two and a half million tons of coal, and in the absence of other business the whole of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine could be kept continuously and profitably employed in this grain and coal trade, which would eliminate their deficit and reduce that of the National Railways, while the Customs duties would be increased by approximately a million dollars a year.

In a recent letter Mr. W. O. Sealey, of Hamilton, proposes that Alberta coal should be brought here for four dollars a ton, and the difference between this and the seven dollar rate would be made up by our Provincial Government giving a subsidy of a dollar a ton, the Alberta Government giving a dollar a ton and the Coal owners giving a dollar a ton, proposals which would, if applied to Ontario's total requirements entail in addition to the figures I have given, a tax of about sixty dollars a year on the average Ontario family, and one of about a hundred dollars on the Albertan family since he proposes to incluse committees for the low grade coal trade, and his proposals if adopted, would make up a grand total of taxation to nurse this sickly infant-special baby, of about ninety millions a year.

This country is now staggering under such a burden of taxation that agriculture and industries are declining, her sons emigrating in tens of thousands, and it seems desirable that the most strenuous opposition should be offered any association or governing body that contemplate plunging us either into subsidies or greater railway deficits.

The policy of promoting the idea of home markets is excellent, as it is to keep the home fires burning, but it is not good policy to pay one third of the other Provinces coal bill, and to do so would be as great an injustice to the inhabitants of Quebec, as it would be to the farmers of Ontario and Alberta, or the fruit growers and fishermen of British Columbia.

Yours truly,

W. D. MIDMER.

ADOLPHUSTOWN.

We are enjoying real Canadian winter weather at present, plenty of snow and zero weather.

Two gangs of men and teams are having ballast on the county road, some from Allen's pit and one from Hay Bay.

Our enterprising citizen, Russell Cousins, has opened up a general store in his residence.

Mr. and Mrs. James Bird entertained a number of guests last Friday evening.

The Ladies' Aid is promising something interesting in the near future.

A large quantity of hay is being pressed and shipped from this vicinity, a number are also shipping grain.

Hard and soft wood mixed, cut stove lengths, $2.00 per cord. 5-d R. LIGHT.

DESERONTO

The concert held under the auspices of the Women's Citizen League at the White Hall, on Friday was a great success and was greatly enjoyed by the large audience present. Mrs. Harold Watson was in charge of the program and very ably carried out her duties. She also accompanied the songs and choruses on the piano in her usual brilliant style. Mrs. Pearce accompanied the singing in the musical comedy sketch, "At Harmony Junction." The programme was as follows: Opening chorus, "Old Gang of Mine," by entire company; reading by Miss Mabie Dill; song, "Sweet Adeline," Miss F. Ready accompanied by chorus; solo, "I Wonder Who's Kissing Her Now," by Mrs. G. Pearce, Clare Maley, Bernard Maslin and T. Harrington in "Little Red School House," Misses M. Armitage and G. McConkey with chorus; recitation and solo, "Keep Your Mother Well," Miss F. Richardson; song "Ten, Ten, Tenesee," Mr. Harold Watson and chorus; dance, "Swanee River," by the Misses G. McConkey, Armitage, J. Houle, Mavis Foote, Frances Ready and May Collier; finale "Alphonse Soldier Song," by Grace McConkey, Mr. V. G. Pearce and company. The entertainment resulted in a return of fifty dollars net to the Women's Citizen League after the expenses of the evening had been paid. The benefit of those who were unable to attend Mayor were the expressions of satisfaction.

Mr. Robert Potter, of Toronto, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Andy Sharpe, Dundas street.

A scratch hockey team from Deseronto played a scratch team at Point Anne on Friday evening the visitors winning 11-1. A return game will be played by the same players on Deseronto rink on Saturday night, Feb. 23rd.

RICHMOND MINUTES

Selby, Feb. 4th, 1924.

Council met in the Town Hall, Selby, the members all present, the Reeve presiding.

The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

Moved by S. French, seconded by E. A. McQuaig, that Sig Busby's Pay Sheet No. 1, for snow shovelling for Jan. 1924, amounting to $37.25, be paid and cheques issued to various men on pay sheet. Carried.

Moved by Milford Dupre, seconded by E. A. McQuaig, that E. J. Pollard's tender of $135.00 for doing Township printing for 1924 be accepted. Carried.

Moved by Milford Dupre, seconded by E. A. McQuaig, that the Auditors' Report be accepted and that they receive a cheque for money due them for services rendered. Carried.

Moved by Milford Dupre, seconded by S. French, that a by-law be drafted for expenditures on roads in township of Richmond, $6000 for maintenance and $2000 for construction. Carried.

Moved by Milford Dupre, seconded by S. French, that applications be received at March session for road engineers, also tenders for furnishing power to operate road machinery, tender to include the furnishing of all required supplies. Carried.

Moved by S. French, seconded by W. J. Gollinger, that the following accounts be paid:

Boyle & Son, cement for building culverts on lot 8, con. 6	$ 8 40
H. A. Wood, 6 copies of Municipal World for use of Council	6 10
Wm. Smith, refund special school tax	13 75
Ira Anderson and W. Paul for services as Truant Officers for 1923, each	5 00
Jas. Brown, ref. taxes, he being overcharged on Collector's Roll	4 50
Mrs. Doney, aid for Feb.	5 00
N. Hanna, aid for Feb.	5 00
R. Lloyd, aid for Feb.	10 00

Carried.

On motion Council adjourned to meet March 3rd, 1924.

H. A. WOOD, Clerk.

BY-LAW No. 719.

A By-Law to provide for expenditure on roads in the Township of Richmond during the year 1924.

Whereas the regulations of the Department of Public Highways of Ontario require that the expenditure of the Statute Labour under the Ontario Highways Act, and amendments thereto, shall be provided for annually by Township By-Laws.

Therefore the Council of the Municipal Corporation of the Township of Richmond enacts as follows:

(1) The sum of two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated from monies raised by taxes, for expenditure upon construction on the roads in the said township during the year 1924.

(2) The sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated from monies raised by taxes, for expenditure upon maintenance and repair on the roads in the said township during the year 1924.

(3) The said monies shall be expended under the direction of the duly appointed Township Road Superintendent.

(4) All work on which the said monies shall be expended shall be performed in accordance with the last revised regulations respecting Township Roads issued by the Department of Public Highways of Ontario.

(5) The Clerk shall transmit two certified copies of this By-law to the Deputy Minister of the Department of Public Highways of Ontario, within thirty days after the passing thereof.

Passed at Selby, this 4th day of Feb., A.D., 1924.

H. A. WOOD, Clerk. R. W. PAUL, Reeve.

I, H. A. Wood, Clerk of the Corporation of the Township of Richmond, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of By-Law No. 719, passed by the Council of the said Corporation on the 4th day of Feb., 1924.

AN IMMENSE OUTPUT

Ford, Ontario, Feb. 18.—More than 125,000 automobiles will be produced in the new $12,000,000 plant of the Ford Motor Company, of Canada, Limited, here during the year of 1924, according to an announcement made to-day by officials of that Company.

This production figure equals about 410 cars for every working day of the year. Therefore, approximately 50 complete automobiles will be produced every hour of the eight hour working day. Nearly one car a minute—a marvellous procedure!

One year ago the average car output was approximately 250 cars per day so the production capacity of the great Ford plant here has practically doubled in less than one year.

The new 15 acre machine shop, all under one roof, has made this production record possible, it was stated.

The insistent demand for Ford cars throughout Canada and the other British Dominions has brought about the largest expansion program ever undertaken by an automobile Company outside the United States. The first car to be produced in the recently completed machine shop was a new style Ford Coupe, motor No. 451,306 and was driven from the new factory complete on December 3rd. Since that time a steady stream of Ford automobiles including the attractive new model Tudor, has been leaving the plant.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

Although overshadowed perhaps in immediate interest by the Doherty-Ferguson squabble as to recognition in the Legislature for the Progressive group, the calculated effort of the Liberal leader, W. E. N. Sinclair, K. C., to draw out the government as to just what it has in mind for the people in the way of an Ontario Temperance Act referendum was one of the most important items in last week's sitting of the House.

Mr. Sinclair's moderately toned and reasoning argument as to the rights of the electors to have some light shed on a matter which the prohibition element in the Legislature blame Premier Ferguson for maintaining a shrouded mystery met with some success.

For replying directly to the Liberal Leader's questioning on the subject, the Premier, in his reply, made a first partial announcement as to the meaning of the reference in the Speech from the Throne—that it heralded the bringing down of a bill to enable the government to take a referendum when in its conception public opinion demanded it.

The Liberals remained interested spectators of the major row over Progressive recognition. Although the issue is regarded as one involving the Progressives and the Government, Mr. Sinclair has the opportunity of commenting upon the situation afforded by amendment, and amendment to the amendment, subsequent to his address in the form of the Address. He may, during the coming week, have something to say about it, although he has already publicly stated at Oshawa that Liberal recognition as an official opposition is not the result of any advance made by him or his followers to the Prime Minister of Ontario.

The Liberal Leader in his address in the House gave no intimation of maintaining an unreasonable and unreasoning opposition to the Treasury benches. Instead he declared the attitude of his group throughout the session would be one of helpfulness where it was deemed in the best interests of the Province, but of strong opposition to the Government's advisory council on high-salaried jobs, and of social legislation—all matters which he believed of vital importance to the well being of the province. He took the standard also that the Government was ill advised in its creation of a $6,000 job for one of its followers to be special undersecretary of State for Ontario, and held that the elected members could best represent their various constituencies.

If you want results use The Express "Want Column." It is a good advertising medium.

CAMDEN EAST

Mrs. Chas. Davidson, of Brownville, N.Y., visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Skinner, for a few days last week.

Mrs. Fred Switzer and little daughter, Genevieve, of Desmond, visited her parents last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Amey visited her brother, Bert Amey, and wife, also her sister, Mrs. James Youmans, and Mr. Youmans for a few days.

Mrs. Sherlock took tea on Saturday evening of last week with her friend, Mrs. Jas. Wright.

Mr. and Mrs. Wright, and her mother, Mrs. Silver, of Switzerville East, visited the latter's brother, Mr. Jessie Card and family, on Saturday evening last.

Mr. Frank Holland, of Pasadena, Sask., who has been spending the past month visiting his sister, Mrs. John Lambert, and family, left on Tuesday morning of last week for Whitby on his way back to his home in Saskatchewan.

Mrs. Macdonald spent several days visiting her daughter, Mrs. Alva Emberly, at Bicknell's Corners, East.

Mr. S. Oster recently unloaded a carload of barley for his customers.

The public are engaged filling the ice houses.

Robert Glover, of Kingston, renewed former acquaintances in the village last week.

"I wouldn't marry you," she said scornfully, "if you were the only man in the world."

"No you wouldn't," he answered. "You'd get trampled to death in the rush."—Sunbeams.

TOWN COUNCIL

Council Chambers,

Napanee, Feb. 18th, 1924.

Council met in regular session on Monday evening, Mayor MacGregor presiding.

Members present—Councillors Burgess, Paul, Huffman, Jewell, Simpson and Dunbar.

The minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Municipal Who's Who, requesting certain information and an order for advertising. Filed.

From Canadian Manufacturer's Association re Commercial Index requesting information re contemplated public works.

The license for the town hall was presented and filed.

The report of the Municipal deputation to the Dominion Government re St. Lawrence power and inclosing a resolution to be forwarded to the Government.

On motion the resolution was ordered indorsed by council.

A communication from the Dominion Canners stating that the Company is anxious to sell or lease the Napanee Plant.

On motion the Clerk was requested to ascertain from the Company what value they place on their plant here.

A communication from the Medical Officer of Health re appointment of indigent officer and making application for the position.

Laid on the table until next meeting of Council. Dr. Gowan was heard in reference to the appointment and duties of an indigent Officer.

An acknowledgement from the Attorney General of receipt of resolution re sale of extracts was filed.

Mr. Ross Paul addressed the Council in reference to the nuisance of water running off the street onto his premises and asking for relief.

Referred to Streets Committee to report.

Mr. Sam Smith appeared before the council in reference to the condition of the river in front of the disposal works.

The Finance Committee presented the Auditor's Report for 1923, on motion of Councillors Burgess and Huffman the report was received and on motion adopted.

On motion the Finance Committee were authorized to publish the usual extracts from report.

The Market and Police Committee recommended that the Chief of Police be allowed to assume the office of High Constable with the provision that all fees received by the said officer be paid to the town treasurer.

The chairman of Town Property reported certain repairs to the Town Hall and presented a sample street sign.

A report re street signs was referred back for a further report upon the number of signs required.

The Finance Committee reported re the appointment of an Assessor and Tax Collector, recommending the appointment of Mr. J. G. Fennell as Assessor and Tax Collector at a salary of $2500 plus excise stamps.

A By-law appointing J. G. Fennell as Assessor for 1924 at a salary of $250 was put through its various stages and finally passed.

Councillor Simpson raised the question of Public Liability Insurance for the town.

On motion the matter was referred to the Finance Committee, Councillor Simpson asked for information re an early closing by-law.

Mayor MacGregor appointed Councillors Graham and Counts, Burgess and Simpson to interview the Board of Trade in reference to certain matters of interest to the town.

ACCOUNTS.

The following accounts were ordered paid:

F. E. VanLuven	$37 05
Al Haines	5 00
Harry Vanalstine	26 00
T. H. Huffman	7 55
P. Vine	2 70
Roy Wilson	2 90
Chas. Stevens	34 00
Thompson Bros.	1 60
Wallace's Drug Store	1 47
Neely's	2 00
Davy & Allison	70
F. W. Vandusen	30
Dominion Bros.	9 45

Hydro accounts referred to Clerk with power to act.

On motion a committee was appointed to wait on Capt. Bradley and Major Carr in reference to the use of the Armouries. The committee appointed were Reeve Graham, Clerk Grange and Councillors Burgess, Paul and Simpson.

Council adjourned.

Cross cut saws, axes, saw files. DAVY & ALLISON.

FEBRUARY 1924 Our Weekly Calendar

Moon Phases

Full Moon Feb. 20th

19 Tue. What is the difference between a smile and a grin?

20 Wed. Martha says, a smile just flits over the face, generally followed by a succession of them and the cause is pleasure.

22 Fri. And that's a grin remains fixed for several moments, and is caused by various emotions, love, hate, fear, etc.

23 Sat. Sing through all the storm today,
The sun may shine tomorrow.
If the sun shone brightly every day,
The earth would die with sorrow.

24 Sun. O fear the Lord, ye His saints for there is no want to them that fear Him.

25 Mon. Contentment laughs at wrinkles and grey hairs.

J. AMES.

SECOND
of the series dealing with the establishment of the BANK OF MONTREAL at representative points in CANADA and elsewhere

IN QUEBEC

WHEN the Bank of Montreal opened its first office in Quebec 106 years ago, travel between Montreal and Quebec was mainly by stage coach, occupying three days in the journey. The difficulties and exigencies attending travel were such that funds were only conveyed between the two cities "at the first safe opportunity."

With the opening of this Quebec office, the Bank of Montreal introduced into Canada branch banking, one of the elements that has contributed to the remarkable elasticity of the Canadian banking system, winning for Dominion finance an enviable reputation in all parts of the world

Of the Bank's 567 Branches, 83 are situated in the Province of Quebec.

BANK OF MONTREAL
Established over 100 years
Total Assets in excess of $650,000,000

The Best Service

A store can give its customers is to provide the best possible VALUES for the prices asked.

We seek to do this, and it is our purpose to make you feel you can absolutely depend upon the QUALITY of your purchases here.

OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS MERIT YOUR CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.

THE GRAHAM CO'Y.,
Napanee, Ont.

J. B. WILLOUGHBY, M.D., C.M.
Corner Dundas and Robinson Streets.
Office Hours :—2 p.m. to 5 p.m., 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.
Phone 307. 32-1y

Dr. S. R. McCreary, B.Sc.
Physician and Surgeon.
X-Ray a Specialty
170½ Front St. Belleville
Opposite City Hall
Phone 1200

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Everything Neat and Sanitary
Best of Service Guaranteed.
GIVE US A TRIAL

H. W. SMITH
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.
OFFICE—Centre Street.
PHONE 61

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon, Etc.
Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.
Office—North side of Dundas St., between West and Robert Sts., Napanee.

T. M. GALBRAITH
B. A., M. D., C. M.
Cor. Dundas and West Streets
Specialty—Diseases of Children.
Office hours—Until 9 a. m. 1 p. m. till 3 p. m. 7 till 9 p. m.
Telephone—279.

Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.
ROBT. LIGHT.

NEW RECORD SET BY SUN LIFE OF CANADA

Evidence of widespread prosperity is afforded by the statement published by the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada covering its transactions for the year 1923. This Company, which is international in its character, operating in over fifty countries, reports substantial advances in all departments, confirming position as the leading Insurance Company, doing an ordinary life business exclusively, in the British Empire, and maintaining its high rank amongst the great financial institutions of the world.

Of particular public interest is the fact that no fewer than 318,443 policyholders are assured under ordinary contracts issued by the Company, while in addition 22,731 employees of a great diversity of industries are protected under Group Insurance policies. These figures, taken in conjunction with the impressive gains in business, demonstrate a growing sense of prudence and family responsibility on the part of the public, and the universal confidence in which the Company is held.

The large increases in new business and total business in force are well supported by the striking advances in those figures indicative of the strength and resources of the Company.

Throughout the fifty-three years of its active operation, the aggressive spirit of service has brought the Company to its present position, has been accompanied by wise and conservative management. It will be a matter of special gratification to the great army of participating policyholders that they share in the splendid prosperity of the Company in the form of increased dividends.

SELECTING A FERTILIZER

Compared with many other countries Canada is a low consumer of commercial fertilizers. The general system of mixed farming followed over much of the older parts of the country is no doubt responsible for this, as the rearing of live stock, coupled with the growing of leguminous feed crops and the feeding of the coarse grains on the farm keeps up the fertility of the land to a great extent. It may be, however, that for greatest profit, too much dependence is placed on the returns made to the soil in this way, but with low returns from ordinary farming operations few care to spend money on fertilizers, and it is only when one is producing a crop of relatively high value and when no stock is kept that the risk will be taken. And it has been a risk in many cases because of a general lack of assurance that purchasable fertilizer pays. That fertilizers do pay and pay well, particularly for garden and fruit crops, many, who have learned by experience to distinguish between formulas and brands, can testify. The appearance of a fertilizer is no indication of value, nor is the odor, which sometimes suggest great strength. The latter as a guide to plant food content, is unreliable, and it is after all the nourishment content that gives a fertilizer its value. It will be well for the Canadian crop grower when he can so distinguish the brands and understand formulas as to be able to purchase with discrimination and with the same confidence as when buying certified seed of a required variety. Some step has been taken in this direction by the passing of the new Fertilizers Act and the adoption of the inspection system administered by the Seed Branch at Ottawa. A report of official analysis of more than a hundred fertilizer samples made during the past year shows a wide divergence of quality in brands. This report, which is issued as Pamphlet No. 41 of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, is an enlightening document for those who desire to study the subject.

Listen !
A number of second-hand coal or wood ranges, in good condition, now on hand. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION

SUBJECTS AND RULES FOR PRIZE ESSAY CONTESTS

Ontario W.C.T.U.—1923-1924.
Superintendents—Mrs. J. M. Denyes, Milton; Mrs. W. Mulholland, Sandwich.

When S. T. L. was put in the schools in conjunction with Hygiene less than fifty years ago, alcohol was called a food; it was classed as a stimulant; it was considered essential as a medicine. To-day alcohol is known to be not a food, but a poison; not a stimulant, but a narcotic; not a beverage, but an injurious drug and not essential as a medicine. In our schools to-day we must teach the facts concerning alcohol, not only for the sake of our own boys and girls, but the foreign-born children in our midst. We must help them to love Canada, to understand its laws, to learn that sobriety is an advantage to health and success.

TEACHERS' CONTEST

Open to school principals and experienced teachers.

Subject—The Most Successful Method I Have Found in Teaching the Scientific Facts About Alcohol.

Number of words: Maximum, 1200; minimum, 1000.

Prizes, $30, $20.

HIGH SCHOOL CONTEST

Subjects: (a) Total Abstinence and Modern Industrial Organization;

(b) Smoking and High School Scholarship.

Number of words: Maximum, 1000; minimum, 700.

Markings: Essay shall be graded three-fourths on subject and one-fourth on style and grammatical excellence.

Prizes, $12, $8, $5.

PUBLIC SCHOOL CONTEST

Subjects—(a) Five Reasons Why One Gains by Total Abstinence,

(b) Abstinence from Tobacco as a Help to Fitness for School Athletics.

Number of Words (Fourth Book): Maximum, 600; minimum, 400. Third Book: Maximum, 300; minimum, 150.

Prizes: Fourth Book, $8, $6, $4. Third Book, $5, $3, $2.

NOTES

In High and Public School contests each pupil in the room is expected to write. The teacher decides upon the best five essays. Where a local contest is held, a local prize is awarded the writer of the best essay. Each entered for the County or else forwarded to Mrs. W. Mulholland, 817 Huron Line, Sandwich, Ont., for competition in the Provincial Essay Contest.

Make two copies of essays, one to be retained by the pupil, and the other the property of the Provincial W.C.T.U.

Local and County Prizes should be presented at a public meeting, and essays read.

All essays should be sent by the County or Supt. to Prov. Supts. not later than March 15th, 1924.

MALAYA.

British System Aim at Self-Government by Natives.

Malaya has governments framed to suit the different conditions of the different parts of the peninsula. The British system in such countries aims at developing self-government by the natives, with the assistance of and under the supervision of experienced British officials. The system works well, and those distant parts of the Empire, with population composed of many races, enjoy freer and truer liberty such as was wholly unknown there a few generations ago.

The Federated Malay States have their own government administered under the advice of a chief secretary, with resident representatives in each state, the whole subject to the instructions of the high commissioner, who is also Governor of the Straits Settlement.

The Non-Federated Malay States have native rulers, who rule subject to the instructions of a British official known as the general adviser.

In all these states British law is almost entirely carried on with the Straits Settlement.

The climate of all Malaya may be generally described as uniformly hot and moist. In the Straits Settlements the foliage is perennial. At Singapore the annual rainfall amounts to about 86 inches.

In the Federated States there is no well-marked dry season, and in the low country the rainfall is about 95 inches.

These are heavy rainfalls compared with those recorded in Canada. Yarmouth, N.S., is considered to have a heavy rainfall, which is almost 43 inches, only about one-half that of the Non-Federated States. In Montreal the rainfall is 40.32 inches; in Toronto, 33.46 inches; in Winnipeg, 20.24 inches; and in Edmonton, 17.67.

Stronger the Better.

Rancid butter holds a most important place in the menage of the Tibetan housewife and great value is placed upon it. Age, in the Tibetan estimation, greatly improves it and the more rancid it is the more desirable it is considered. Housewives pack it in sheeps bladders and hang it in handy places around the house. The longer it is kept the stronger it becomes. It forms part of every soldier's equipment. The Tibetan greatly relishes rancid butter in his tea. The tea is dried and moulded in hard bricks weighing about five pounds. With a bag of butter, a brickbat of tea, and a supply of parched barley meal—a Tibetan can face any distance of hardship. Rancid butter also is worked over into various shapes and placed on the altars in the temples as ornaments, and as a cosmetic and hair tonic it is considered a necessity.

A Wonderful Convenience

Getting out of a warm bed, to go downstairs and answer a telephone has its drawbacks. An extension telephone alongside the bed saves many a man or woman that unpleasant necessity.

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GASPEREAU VALLEY.

Scene of Longfellow's "Evangeline" Is Beautiful Country.

Whatever one may think of the merits of the Acadian war over the expulsion of the Acadians in 1755 by the British, who distrusted their loyalty, the supreme beauty of the land in which they lived cannot be questioned. Longfellow made that plain in his "Evangeline," and a recent book, "Ambling Through Acadia," by Charles Hanson Towne, is filled with admiration for the life and country of the early French settlers and for other parts of Nova Scotia which this New Yorker visited. It was from the mouth of the Gaspereau, near Grand Pre, that a large contingent of the Acadians was shipped, and of this valley Mr. Towne writes:

"An old inhabitant told us that he had seen 1,000 head of cattle on the [illegible] of the Gaspereau Valley, for sixty-five years and they never wearied him. Why should they? The shadows fold differently every afternoon, and the sun moves down that sky, lordly today, lordlier to-morrow; and the pageant along the shore changes with each hour. The delicate outlines of the opposite coast are like something in a dream, almost too tenuous to be; as if sobbing or sighing uttered them, strung them up for a moment's delight, and would let them sink into the water soon. One grows spoiled by the presence of such beauty. It is evanescent, fairylike; yet at moments it takes on an iron strength which it is difficult to describe. I felt while here that no lake country in the United States that I had ever seen, no stretch of shore, held quite this quality of serenity sanctity. I seemed to be spiritually a different person in the hour when I looked off at the sky and the basin, as though I were in some strange heaven on earth.

"We could see the sheep grazing contentedly behind us, a pastoral scene that never wearies me; and as the afternoon swooned into twilight, and now and then an early star appeared, and we continued to be wrapt in the stillness, life seemed to be giving me more than it ever had before.

"Grand Pre dreams its dreams, no doubt; its old houses whisper one to another under the giant trees; and if Basil's blacksmith shop no longer stands, its memory remains, and perhaps — who knows? — on moonless nights its forge is lit and the ghostly anvils clang, and a young girl passes down those shabby streets, thinking of the days when she took flagons of home-brewed ale' to the reapers.

"Dear little village! I had come a long way to see you; and now I can never forget your quiet countenance, that beautiful seamed face which time has but made lovelier, and which, a poet, though he had never seen you, sang of in a tender ballad which will live as long as you!"

Trying Position for Official.

The most dramatic incident in the course of his life, according to Sir Homewood Crawford, the City Solicitor of London, who is retiring after occupying the post for thirty-eight years, occurred at an execution at Newgate, when he was Under-Sheriff.

Just before the execution a reprieve arrived. Although it was written on Home Office paper, it was enclosed in a Board of Trade envelope, and Sir Homewood was afraid it was a forgery.

"It was a trying position," Sir Homewood declares, "for to postpone the execution unnecessarily would have been cruel to the murderer, I decided to go on with it, and in an hour or so I found that the reprieve was a forgery."

Smuggling Emigrants.

Glasgow police had a remarkable story revealed to them following the discovery in a Glasgow lodging house of a Czecho-Slovakian. The man, son of a rich farmer, is said to have fallen into the clutches of a gang who smuggle intending emigrants to America, he was taken from Germany to an English port in the ship's bunker and taken to Glasgow at night without seeing daylight the whole of the time. Arrived at Glasgow he thought he was in New York. Four men suspected of carrying on this kind of traffic were arrested as a result.

Here and There

Although the Canadian Pacific Railway has yet issued no forecast of construction contemplated for 1924, the fact that it has ordered 50,000 tons of steel from the Algoma Steel Company, of Sault Ste. Marie, seems to indicate that its program will be extensive.

According to a statement recently made by the Hon. Charles McCrea, Minister of Mines for the Province of Ontario, 85 per cent of the world's nickel supply is being taken out in the vicinity of Sudbury, where there is an inexhaustible supply of this metal.

Alberta's butter production last year was 18,500,000 pounds, or 5,000,000 pounds more than in 1922, according to reports presented at the annual meeting of the Alberta Dairymen's Association. It was not so long ago that Alberta was using butter imported from New Zealand.

The year 1923 was a favorable one in the building and construction activities of Canada, and returns show an advance of about 10 per cent. In 1922 the total expenditures in this regard were $515,000,000, and in 1923 $545,000,000, an increase of $30,000,000.

Exports of pulpwood from Canada for the year 1923 amounted to 1,334,236 cords, compared with 1,011,332 for 1922, an increase of 372,898 cords or 35 per cent. The 1923 figures are equivalent to about 900,000 tons of newsprint, the amount which can be manufactured from that amount of wood.

C. E. E. Usher, General Passenger Traffic Manager, and E. J. Roberts, First Assistant General Passenger Agent, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, have been presented with medals by the French Government in recognition of their services to the French Exhibition train in Canada in 1921. The medals take the form of tablets on small stands.

Attention has been drawn once more by airship experts in London, England, to the fact that the only known supply of helium gas in the British Empire exists in the Province of Alberta, that 10,000,000 feet of this gas is going to waste annually in this province and that the possibility of establishing an airship base at some future date in Alberta is being discussed.

Canada's fisheries production during 1923 is estimated to be worth $40,000,000. At the beginning of the year it was not thought that anything like this mark would be reached, for the Fordney tariff had cut deeply into exports to the United States. But as the year wore on the demand and prices generally improved, largely owing fishermen along the Atlantic coast especially a much better price.

Official figures recently issued show that the Dominion of Canada is the greatest single contributor to the free supply of this world. She stands second only to the United States in automobile exports. Her flour exports are far ahead of the palmiest years, and are now valued at $2,420,000,000, $252,000,000 higher than a year ago.

British immigration during the nine months ended December, totalled 64,127, compared with 28,525 in the corresponding period of the previous year, an increase of 124 per cent. Immigration from the United States was 17,282, compared with 13,680, an increase of 26 per cent. Total immigration for the nine-month period of 1923 was 124,680, compared with 60,347 in the same period in the previous year, an increase of 107 per cent.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has received from Boorings, Willis, Faber & Company, 2,152.10 pounds sterling for distribution to the officers and crew of the steamship "Empress of Australia" for saving their ship and for salvaging during the Japanese earthquake. For the purpose of purchasing a memento to be presented to Captain Samuel Robinson, C.B.E., R.N.R., then commander of the "Empress of Australia" and now commander of the "Empress of Canada" on her world cruise, 210 pounds sterling have been retained from the above amount. Plans are being made to honor the gallant officer, the "Empress of Canada" reaches Yokohama next May, the Japanese government participating in the ceremonies.

Tin.

The importance of tin, even in the household, is apparent to anyone familiar with a kitchen, and the evidences of this importance were more numerous a few years ago, before utensils of enamel were common. The tin saucepan gave way to that of enamel—steel-plate covered with a hard and comparatively permanent stone-like coating.

However, the use of tin in the making of "tinfoil" would still never go out entirely, and for many other purposes tin will always be in great demand. For instance, it will always be in demand to coat with other metals, to make bronze.

In fact tin was so used thousands of years before the dawn of history. The "tin" of the Bible is said to have been a copper alloy known as early as the year 1600 B.C. in Egypt. Our other principal use of tin dates into the history of this metal, for it is known that soon after the invasion of Britain by Julius Caesar, in 55 B.C., tin mined in Cornwall, England, was carried to Italy. Some state that this trade was being carried on before Caesar's time, and that generations before the Christ was carried from the mines of Cornwall to countries at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea.

The Latin writer and naturalist, Pliny, makes it appear that the Romans did not distinguish between lead and tin, each of which is a metallic chemical element. Tin they called "plumbum album," while lead, to distinguish it from "plumbum nigrum," black lead or black lead proper. And, curious enough, one term for tin in the French language to-day is "fer-blanc," white iron.

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WOMAN RULES ISLAND.

Mulgrave Island Has Adopted English Customs.

The tiny island of Badu, more commonly known as Mulgrave Island, which has recently come into prominence because it has been reported that the lone white woman who for nine years has been teacher, preacher, governor, police magistrate and prohibition officer, has made her domain a model of neatness, cleanliness and temperance, lies just beyond the tip of Cape York Peninsula, which sticks out like a sore thumb farther north than any other portion of the Australian continent.

Badu, more commonly known as Mulgrave Island, has for some time been noted for the prosperity of its native inhabitants. They have adopted the English folk dances, and when they have finished their pearl fishing for the day they gambol on the green as Englishmen did in Shakespeare's day. And the women, in their hours of ease, make a lace which is fine in texture and beautiful in pattern.

The island itself belongs to that group known as the Torres Straits islands, directly north of Queensland, volcanic fragments whose reefs and shoals stud the ninety miles of sea stretching from Cape York to New Guinea. Both the strait and the islands took their name from the daring old Portugese seaman, Torres, who first threaded his way through the dangerous labyrinth in 1606.

In recent years valuable pearls have been found along the western and northern coasts of Australia, as well as mother-of-pearl shells, and the Torres Strait has come in for its share of the fame. The shells are found in water from four to six fathoms deep, and usually are brought to the surface by Malay and Papuan divers, though modern dredging methods have been put into operation at certain places.

Many of the islands are mere patches of sand and coral, the tops of the Australian Cordilera, which have been weathered down, while others are up to fifty square miles in area. Only the larger ones are inhabited, the smaller being used for garden spots, of pearling or fishing stations. Connoisseurs have estimated that some of the pearls found in the vicinity of these islands are among the clearest of the gems, and consequently very valuable.

As the result of wise legislation of the industry by the Australian Government, the natives have become highly industrious, and are among the most thriving of the Pacific island races. Both the men and women have excellent physiques and regular, well formed features. York, Darnley, Murray, Mabuag and Bach are among the most important of the islands, each being noted for some particular feature.

Mabuag has a famous native festival each year. York treasures the stories of the Spanish galleons which hundreds of years ago were wrecked on its coral strewn shores. Darnley is noted for its fish traps; and Murray, for its breeding-beds of the coral insect, which prove a lure to scientists from all over the world.

Direct Action by Shah.

Here are two stories of the visit of the Shah of Persia to England—many years ago now—as told in Lord Castletown's new volume of reminiscences, "Ego":

"He was taken to the Tower of London, and was greatly interested in the block and the axe; he said he wanted to see someone beheaded, but on being told there was no one ready at the moment he promptly offered one of his own retinue, and was much annoyed because the Sheikh refused his request."

The Shah's eldest son was Governor at Isaphan. When there was a famine and the bakers put up their prices the governor sent for them, and said that if prices did not come down in a fortnight things would be unpleasant.

The end of the fortnight there was still no change, so again the governor sent for the bakers, but this time he bid them to a great feast. They had excellent fare—soup, fish, pillaus of rice, kabobs, and all delicacies of the season. When supper was over the Zil or Sultan spoke.

"'Gentlemen, you have had an excellent supper, and I noticed that you particularly appreciated the soup. Now, I ordered you a fortnight ago to lower the price of bread, but you neglected my order. I again order you to lower the price in one week's time from now. The head of the Master Baker was in that soup, and your own heads will successively follow and be used as soup until bread is cheap enough.'" Prices became normal after that.

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CANADA'S BIRTHRATE.

New Brunswick Had the Highest Rate.

Manitoba had the highest birth rate of the Canadian provinces in 1921, as shown by a blue book covering vital statistics for that year, compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The figures cover only eight provinces, however, Quebec not being included. Manitoba's birth rate in 1921 was 30.3 per thousand, the next highest being Saskatchewan, with 29.7 per thousand. British Columbia had the lowest rate, namely, 20.3. Ontario's rate as 25.3.

With a population in the eight provinces of 6,414,654, living births for the year were 168,979. These included 1,927 pairs of twins and 23 sets of triplets. The proportion of boys to girls, born alive, was 516 to 484 in each thousand; the year before the proportion was 514 boys to 486 girls.

The net natural increase in these eight provinces was 101,257 in 1921. During 1921 there were 6,387 children born dead, of which 2,198 were to mothers of 30 years and over. In every province except Prince Edward Island the number of male babies exceeded that of females.

Infant deaths show a notable decrease in 1921 as compared with 1920. For 1921 the rate was 86.1 for each thousand births, while the year before it was 100.1. The highest rate in 1921 was 113.3 per thousand in New Brunswick, the rate of infant deaths in that province in 1920 having been 134.9 per thousand. British Columbia had the lowest death rate for babies, namely, 58.5 for each thousand born in 1921, and 60.8 in 1920. Ontario's infant mortality rate in 1921 was 81.2 per thousand and in 1920 it was 103.5 per thousand. The rate in 1921 in the Prairie Provinces ranged from 90 to 94 per thousand. Of all children born in these eight provinces during 1920, over 10 per cent. died in the first year of life. In 1921 the proportion had dropped to 8.8 per cent.

The total deaths during 1921 of people at all ages is given as 67,722 for the eight provinces, or 10.6 per one thousand population. The year before the rate was 12.8 per thousand. A decrease in total deaths as well as in the rate was registered in every province.

Tree Is Living Fossil.

The ginkgo tree is indigenous to China, Manchuria and Japan and is said to be one of the oldest living things on the face of the earth. A ginkgo tree was recently uprooted and moved in a city in the United States to give space for a modern hotel. The tree was again planted. Two years ago when a large house on the lot was moved, the owner ordered that the building be cut into two sections so that the life of the tree would be spared. Tree experts say that the ginkgo is a living fossil, the only member left of a family of trees that lived when terrible winged lizards roamed the earth, long before an ice floe destroyed them. To-day the tree is no longer to be found in a wild state, but it is grown in gardens in the countries already mentioned.

Old St. Paul's.

St. Paul's Cathedral, London, England, the masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren, commenced in the year 1675 and completed in 1710, cost £747,660. The cross on the dome is 365 feet above the ground level and the inner cupola is 218 feet above the floor. The bell, "Great Paul," in the southwest tower, weighs 17 tons. To the south of the cathedral are remains of the Chapter House and Cloisters of "Old St. Paul's," destroyed by the fire of London in 1666

Almost-Islands of Canada

Canada came very near having more islands than nature has finally given it, writes Aubrey Fullerton. Several pieces of its mainland escaped being completely water-surrounded by only a few miles of solid ground, and the result is that it has a number of peninsulas, or almost islands.

The whole province of Nova Scotia comes under this heading. In all the world there is not a better example of nature's way of almost making an island and then fastening it on to the mainland at one side or corner. The "province by the sea," as Nova Scotia is often called, is truly and noticeably maritime. All around it, except at one narrow tip, is the Atlantic or some of its inlet waters, and there can be no mistaking the fact that it is nearly an island.

Where Nova Scotia joins New Brunswick the neck of connecting land is only twelve miles wide. At different times in the past hundred years various proposals have been made for cutting across the Chignecto Isthmus so that ships might pass through from the Bay of Fundy to the Northumberland Strait.

It was first planned to dig a canal, and surveys for this were begun in 1822. For fifty years the canal scheme was kept before the public, and then it gave way to a ship railway project, on which work was actually commenced in 1872. According to this later scheme, a heavily built railway was to be laid across the isthmus, on which ships, raised from salt water into the water in special hydraulic lifts, were to be carried across from one side to the other. Over three million dollars were spent on the work, but it was never completed, and about twenty-five years ago it was definitely abandoned. And Nova Scotia is still tied up to its neighbor province with a twelve-mile piece of solid earth.

Gaspe Peninsula is more substantial connection with the rest of the mainland, but it, too, has water on all sides but one. It is a corner-piece of Quebec province, around which the St. Lawrence, and Chaleur Bay almost make a circuit.

"Gaspe" is an Indian word, meaning "the End of the Land," as the name fits. The interesting thing about its formation is that along its shores now lie buried under water many miles of what was once mountain land.

Labrador is sometimes spoken of as a peninsula, which it really is, but it is a peninsula that was cut out of company with the rest of Canada's almost-islands. In it are included the Ungava district and a large part of Eastern Quebec.

Just as the Great Lakes country has a wealth of islands, it has also a number of peninsulas, as though nature planned originally to make more islands and in these cases had stopped midway in the process. The Niagara Peninsula is one of the best known. It lies between Lake Ontario and Erie, with the Niagara river on its third side. Because of it and the fame given it by the great Falls on this third side, the peninsula has gained distinction as the "Garden of Canada."

There is a piece of land running out into Lake Erie from the southwestern end of Ontario which, though very small in comparison with the other peninsulas on the list, has the same general formation and a right, therefore, to be included. This is Point Pelee, a projection of nine miles in length and six miles wide at its base, tapering off sharply in triangle fashion. With Pelee Island just beyond, it forms the most southern part of Canada.

Narrow as is this little strip of land, it has great beauty, for its west side is covered with a profusion of trees and plant life, including many southern forms not found elsewhere in Canada. But the special feature of Point Pelee is that it has been declared a national reserve for birds. Because of its location on the shores of a narrow strip, giving Bruce more lake coast frontage than any other county of Eastern Ontario. A neck of only eight miles lies across Lake Huron, and the mainland, and its northern tip stretches out so far to sea that it was once proposed that a bridge be built from it to Manitoulin Island. Today Bruce peninsula is farming country, like the rest of the country of which it forms a sort of elongated handle.

One other of Canada's almost-islands is worthy, at least, of mention. Melville Peninsula, away to the north, runs out from the Labrador coast into polar waters and nearly touches Baffinland. But Melville is not a white man's country and is peopled by only a few Eskimos. It is therefore no claim upon one's interest except that it is a part of the great undeveloped North.

Made Short Work of It.

Men, employed at the Government elevator, Port Arthur, chased a rat off the dock onto the ice recently. A seagull, hovering about in search of food, swooped down on the rat, pecked it to death and gulped it down whole, as it flew away.

New Fishing Bank.

The discovery of a new fishing bank 200 miles by 90 miles, off the coast of Labrador is reported to the Department of Marine and Fisheries. This fishing ground, which is stated abounds in cod and halibut, is expected to prove a valuable addition to the already known fishing banks. The depth of the waters is 76 fathoms, and the same soundings, varying but little, were prevalent over a large part of the bank. The exact location has not yet been made known.

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PAUL BUNYAN.

A Mythical Character of the Northern Woods.

They may not have movies in the lumber camps, but it is foolish to think they have no amusements. A Toronto hunter who recently returned from shooting in the Sudbury region was full of talk about Paul Bunyan, a mythical character of the north woods, whose wonderful deeds almost put Baron Munchausen in the shade. He was a "whale" of a giant proportions, whose life in the setting familiar to the lumberjacks has a never-failing fascination for the woodsmen as they sit in their shanties at night and tell or hear stories in the thick, smoky atmosphere of the camp.

Paul has reached print, and Talcott Powell, in the New York Tribune, says that learned college professors have inquired about him and called him "the only true American myth," comparing him with the heroes of Welsh and Scandinavian folklore. He is a civilized Davy Crockett of the tall timber, the principal figure of the lumber-camp choppers, but yet he is regarded with a superstitious awe which prevents anyone from speaking evil of him. Paul's sphere of influence extends over the lumber regions of the Northern States, and has invaded Canada. According to tradition he was born a long time ago along the northern coast of Maine, and when he was only three weeks old he rolled around so much in his sleep that he destroyed four square miles of standing timber. His mother built a floating cradle for him, and when he rocked it he caused a seventy-foot tide on the Bay of Fundy, and several villages were washed away. The British navy was called out to wake him, and fired broadsides for three hours from the cradle of the Infant Paul. Then he leaped from his cradle, sinking two frigates, and the British seized the cradle and built two more. Paul fled to the woods, but the whale in the Bay of Fundy have never subsided from their severe shaking up.

In course of time Paul found a loving wife, who parted his hair every morning with a hand axe and combed it with a cross-cut saw. He also had Babe, the big blue ox, so large that he was forty-two axe handles and a plug of tobacco wide between the eyes. As a rule Babe was extremely docile, but sometimes he would get into mischief and drink a river dry behind a log drive or run away into the woods. His tracks were so far apart that no one but Paul could follow them, and today they are to be seen in the form of thousands of lakes in Northern Wisconsin.

Paul Bunyan set up his camp near where the Little Auger River flows into the Big Onion. He rigged up a large dinner horn to call the hands to their meals. It was so large that when Paul blew it it whole section of timber fell down. He gave it up, and after that gave the dinner call by blowing in a woodpecker's hole in a hollow elm. The woodpeckers did most of the chopping on the Big Onion camp. They were cousins from Canada, and used to cut 640 acres a day.

Naturally Paul's strength excited jealously, and Pete Mufraw, the "boss bully" of all lumberjacks, fought and encountered. Paul licked everyone from Quebec to Bay Chaleur. When he came along Paul was plowing with four oxen, and Pete with one. In approaching, he began cutting through rocks and stumps all the way down the furrow. When he reached the end of his row Paul picked up the oxen and casually turned them around to save the time it would have taken for them to turn themselves.

"What can I do for you, stranger?" he asked.

But Pete turned and walked away down the line he had come, shaking his head and muttering: "Hox an' all. She lift hox an' all." So the big fight never did come off.

A Nimble Official.

Cities have been years sometimes when, as in the case of individuals, it has had to meet all bills. It may be due to extravagance, slow payment of taxes or to a slump in real estate or civic expansion. One such case, with an amusing side to it, was that of the city of Hamilton, Ontario, which went bankrupt in 1868, and when the sheriff started in to seize the tax rolls. It was then that City Clerk Thomas Beasley manoeuvred to save the rolls and ultimately made an adjustment with the creditors. The night before the arrival of the sheriff, the Hamilton Herald recalls, Mr. Beasley departed with the tax rolls and hid them in an old building on Walnut street. The next day, not knowing what to do with them and afraid of fire, he evolved a bold plan. There were few safes in the city in those days, so the following night Mr. Beasley sneaked into the City Hall with the tax rolls and deposited them in the vaults which had been seized by the bailiff. There they remained until the expiration of the month's time during which the bailiff was permitted to seize the rolls. When the month had expired Mr. Beasley openedd the vault and showed the bailiff where the rolls had been for that time. This manoeuvre made an adjustment of the city's difficulties possible.

United States Takes All Buckwheat.

The United States was Canada's only customer for buckwheat during October, taking the entire export of 3,500 bushels. Canada exported 1,241 bushels of corn during the month, most going to Newfoundland, with a little to Bermuda and St. Pierre and Miquelon. The British West Indies and British and Dutch Guiana took most of the 5,440 bushels of split peas exported. The export of whole peas went largely to the United States, namely, 20,000 bushels, out of a total exported for the month of 21,000. The United Kingdom, France and Newfoundland took the remainder.

Iron Ore Rush Is On.

Since Ontario's geologist Dr. W. G. Miller and R. G. McConnell have been at Mile Sixty on the Algoma Central Railway examining reported discovery of high grade iron ore deposits, more than 30 iron claims have been staked there and a real rush is on.

The iron deposits are in the Mississauga reserve, two and a half miles from the A. C. R. line.

It has been reported that veins showing ore running 60 and 65 per cent. of iron have been uncovered in the claims held by John A. McPhail, of the Soo, and his associates.

SPECIAL VALUES!

THAT SHOULD APPEAL TO THRIFTY SHOPPERS

WHITE CAMBRIC

Snow white underwear Cambric, chamois finish. Very special at per yard... .25

PILLOW COTTONS

A special offering of firmly woven circular Pillow Cotton, fully bleached, 40 in. wide. Very special, per yard..... .50

COTTON TABLE DAMASK

Mercerized Cotton Table Damask, full 54 inches wide. Get some of this very special per yard..... .69

SHEETINGS

Heavy quality, fully bleached sheeting, 80 in. wide, made from fine grade cotton yarns. Very special, per yard..... .75

36 INCH CHINTZ

Beautiful quality Chintz, in large floral designs, so much used now for large rooms. Very special, 2 yards for.. .75

SCRIM

Scrim makes a dainty little curtain. This is very evenly woven quality, in white only. Very special, per yard..... .19

CURTAIN NETS

We have a limited quantity of Curtain Nets in an excellent range of designs, and are in white and ivory. Very special at .49

BED SPREADS

You will be delighted with the appearance of those Honey Comb Spreads, single bed size. Very special at $2.50

SCOTCH MADRAS

Here is another very special to help brighten up the windows, in white and ecru. 3 yards for..... $1.00

CURTAIN RODS

Flat style, in double and single style..... .15, .25, AND .50

'PHONE 359 **McINTOSH BROS.** NAPANEE BRANCH

OLD FORT AT TORONTO

WAS BUILT ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY YEARS AGO.

Romantic Spot, Hedged In By Commerce, That Connects the Present Day With the Birth of Upper Canada.—U.S. Troops Captured This Fort In April, 1813.

Citizens and visitors by the scores of thousands have on their way to the Exhibition hurriedly rushed past the Old Fort at Toronto. Its dingy blockhouse, crouching powder magazines, spacious ramparts, ancient guns and sturdy barrack buildings have all formed part of a confused momentary vision as the crowded street car rushed on their way to the eastern entrance.

Although the beginning of the fort dates from August, 1793, some of the guns inserted in the fortifications at that time had seen earlier service and had been taken from the old French fort built a little to the west by the French in 1749. As the visitor sees the place to-day, one or two old guns, the massive ramparts along the lake and the blockhouse in the south-east corner of the grounds are about all that remain of the original work of Governor John Grave Simcoe, who caused the place to be built 130 years ago. Some of the other structures were built as late as 1875.

To get a true perspective of the Old Fort in its palmy days, the visitor must realize that before the era of railway building, the waters of Lake Ontario came up to the foot of the ramparts.

When the first musical notes of returning song birds were heard in the spring of 1793 and the blood root, trillium, dog-tooth violet and hypatica were blossoming in the nearby woods, Governor Simcoe ordered the construction of seven log cabins on the site of the Old Fort. His regiment, the "Queen's Rangers," then constructed their own dwellings of logs. The early winter of 1794 saw the great blockhouse barracks erected. This building is now boarded over and part of it is thought to contain the original logs placed in it at that period. The square blockhouse near the southeast portion of the grounds was built in 1795 and that with the ramparts marks the extent of construction when Governor Simcoe removed.

There appears to have been no addition made until 1811, when Gen. Brock caused some stone buildings to be erected as powder stores and houses. These were the buildings which blew up when the United States troops captured the fort in April, 1813. This explosion is said to have killed 220 of the enemy and 62 amongst the defenders. This explosion must have been of a devastating nature, for in 1816 orders were issued to make the place a "regular fortification."

The bastions were arranged in accordance with the plan drawn up for Governor Simcoe in 1793, while the batteries were placed so as to meet an attack from any direction. The new buildings were for the most part of brick. The rows of brick barracks along the western embankment were built at that time. The large rooms within them were partitioned off about 60 years ago and were given as dwellings to the married men, hence their present name—"The married men's quarters."

The long, low, red brick building was the quarters of the superior officers. The building has a dining hall, recreation and billiard room, kitchen and sleeping rooms, and underneath are extensive wine cellars and an immense vault built of solid masonry with heavy iron doors. This was the treasury.

The military cemeteries must not be overlooked. The first one is on Portland street, near to Front street. This sacred spot was chosen by Governor Simcoe and the first to be buried there was his eldest daughter, who died when an infant. This spot was closed to burials in 1860, at which time the present cemetery was laid out. It is to the west of the fort at the top of Strachan avenue. The first cemetery has been made into a square, in the centre of which stands a magnificent monument to commemorate the dead buried there.

Among the famous British regiments garrisoned were the following: The Queen's Rangers, the 1st Royal Scots, the 8th King's, many of whom fell in its defence; the 42nd Highlanders and the 93rd Highlanders (both of whom fought at Waterloo), the 71st Highlanders, the 13th Hussars, the 30th Regiment, the 19th Hussars, who fought at Queenston Heights, the 47th Lancashire, a detachment of the 29th Regiment, under Capt. Middleton, (afterwards General); the 16th, brought out during the Trent affair; the 17th Bengal Tigers, 3rd, 4th and 10th Batteries of Artillery, the 24th Regiment; lastly the Newfoundland Regiment and the 100th Regiment of Royal Canadian Rifles, which was raised in Canada for service in the Indian Mutiny, and afterwards disbanded in Canada.

Toronto has one connection with the early life of the Old Fort which seldom sees the light of day. The great musty vaults below St. James' Cathedral, at the corner of Church and King streets contain, amongst other records, many items regarding marriages, deaths and births of those who were intimately connected with the military life there. The records at St. James' Cathedral go back in an unbroken line for 120 years, and as the troops always looked upon the cathedral as their church home, it is but natural to find these records remaining long after the trains of marching feet has departed from the Old Fort.

Newfoundland.

Newfoundland is not part of the Dominion of Canada. It is a separate Overseas Dominion within the British Empire, and the oldest of them all. On the mainland, Newfoundland owns the strip of coast known as Labrador.

Carrier Pigeons.

Carrier pigeons normally fly at the rate of about thirty to thirty-six miles an hour, but when "homing" they can reach a speed of sixty miles an hour or more.

A Large Hotel.

The largest hotel in the world is to be built in London. Occupying the site of the Golden Ballot offices at Marble Arch, and extending as far as Cumberland place, the new building will have 2,500 bedrooms, a great restaurant, and possibly a dance hall as well. It will be twice the size of the Regent Palace, though architecturally similar, and every modern improvement in hotel comfort will be embodied. Popular prices will be charged. Another great thing is to be erected on the island site opposite King's Cross Station. The site measures 210 feet by 120 feet, and the building will be 200 feet high, with a projecting cornice. Euston road and Chesterfield street. There will be 1,000 bedrooms.

OUR AUTOMOBILE TRADE.

Canada Occupies Third Place Among Manufacturing Countries.

Canada occupies third place among the automobile manufacturing countries of the world, following the United States and Great Britain, and has built up a large export trade in motor vehicles. Recent statistics showed that the Dominion shipped to other countries in the twelve months ended September 30th, 55,672 cars valued at $29,104,000, or twice as many as during the like preceding period. The industry has developed greatly during the past few years. In the five years ending with 1922 the capital invested in it had grown from some twenty-eight million dollars to $37,761,964, its employes have increased from 5,919 in 1917 to 7,344 in 1922, and its wage bill from six and a quarter million dollars in 1917 to $11,278,643 in 1922. In the calendar year 1922, the output of motor vehicles of plants in this county reached 191,697 which was seven per cent. greater than the previous record established in 1920, and 53 per cent. greater than the production of 1921. The number of motors in use in the country grew from 465,378 in 1921 to 614,092 in 1922, while exports of motor automobiles increased from 1,296 to 3,720, valued at $1,444,549, and of passenger automobiles from 12,426 to 45,108, valued at $25,404,369. Canada sent motor vehicles to a score of countries but her chief business was with Great Britain and British Dominions.

Our exports of automobiles was stimulated by the action of the British Parliament a few years ago in imposing customs duties on automobiles—and according to tariff preference on cars manufactured in British countries. At the same time the Mother Country granted the British Dominion a preference in duties on cameras and certain other articles.

Not For Two Years.

In reference to reports and surmises as to research work upon which Dr. Banting, discoverer of insulin, is engaged, Dr. V. E. Henderson, of the research department of the faculty of medicine at the University of Toronto, says: "Dr. Banting's work has nothing to do with anaemia or any known disease, but it opens up points of interest to physiologists. It is unwise for the public to expect a new discovery of the type of insulin in any period of time under two years. Even such a genius as Pasteur, working in an entirely new field, produced his important discoveries at intervals of three to four years, and the difficulties to-day are much greater owing to the tremendous advance which has taken place in the whole field of medicine during the last fifty years.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Maple Leaf Paint.

A standard brand, which we are clearing out. While the supply lasts we sel it at $1.00 quart. DAVY & ALLISON.

WILSON'S HARDWARE

ENJOY THE SKATING SEASON CANADA'S FAVORITE WINTER SPORT

Automobile Skates for gents ladies and children, lend ease and grace to the skater.

Hockey Sticks for professionals Hockey Sticks for amateurs.

Pucks in all sizes.

D. B. WILSON

'Phone 138.

F. C. MARTIN & SON

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND UNDERTAKERS

Parlors and Office : Dundas St., Napanee

A motor ambulance has been purchased and is available when required, day or night.

Office Telephone No. 74.
Residence Telephone No. 375

F. C. MARTIN & SON.

Successors to Hambly & Ming.

24-6m

H. W. GALLAGHER

The People's Auctioneer

My experience in handling a number of very successful sales has convinced my patrons that I am capable of handling any sale and guarantee to give you perfect satisfaction.

List your sales with me.

H. W. GALLAGHER.

Phone 10 ring 1-3, Adolphustown.

11-3-m

Repairs.

Winter weather requires good boots. Bring in those old ones and have them repaired.

SEYMOUR BROS., Near Post Office.

Sills' Motors.

Service on all cars. Work guaranteed. We are installing new work shop equipment for time and labor saving, giving greater satisfaction to our customers. Genuine Ford parts. Formerly Lennox Garage.

New Paint Shop.

Mr. Frank Markle has rented the Symington evaporator building at the foot of West street, and is fixing it up for a paint shop, for cars, motor boats, furniture, etc. Tops and trimmings of all kinds. Work guaranteed. 5-tf

VanLuven

1886-1924

"For the best Coal."

Don't wait till the last shovelful is gone.

Arrange for your next delivery NOW

Call 92.

Herbageum

The famous Stock Food and Poultry Tonic

in 2 lb. and 4lb. packages

35c. and 65c. each

GEO. E. WINTER, SEEDS

Dundas St. Phone 78.

INSURANCE !

Most fires in dwelling houses occur in winter.

Have your home and furniture protected with a policy.

Insurance experts, will gladly advise you if you 'phone or call.

HARSHAW & SON

AGENTS FOR ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE.

NAPANEE, ONT.

Valet AutoStrop Razor Coupon

THIS COUPON AND FORTY-FIVE CENTS (45c) (LESS THAN MANUFACTURING COST) ENTITLES YOU TO A

Valet AutoStrop Razor

Set Received by .....

Address .....

We Stand the Difference

Cut out this Coupon and bring it to Wallace's Drug Store. Napanee.

PINE LUMBER FOR SALE

In all thicknesses and dimensions.—Also Hardwoods, Slabs and Stovewood.

After January 10 we will do CUSTOM SAWING at our water power Grist Mill

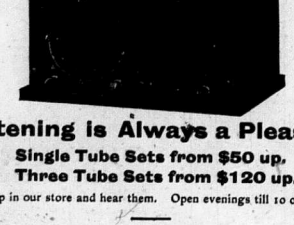
AT MILLHAVEN

Phone 14 Napanee, or Bath Central.

M. R. MIDMER

No Home should be without a Radio Set

The Air is Full of Things You Should Not Miss !



Listening is Always a Pleasure

Single Tube Sets from $50 up.

Three Tube Sets from $120 up.

Step in our store and hear them. Open evenings till 10 o'clock.

We also have a good line of Auto Accessories.

All makes of Storage Batteries repaired.

Let us store your battery this winter.

EXIDE SERVICE STATION

E. F. SMITH, John Street, Napanee.

GRACE METH. CHURCH

A. J. TERRILL, B.A., B.D., Pastor.

New Life Campaign, Feb. 17-28. Wednesday, Feb. 20th—4.15 p.m., Chalk Talk, "God and Me"; 7.45 p.m., "The Royal Commission."

Thursday, Feb. 21st—Chalk Talk, "Museum Service"; 7.45 p.m., "Rags."

Friday, 7.45 p.m.—Picture Song Service in the auditorium, "Sea Breezes."

Sunday, Feb. 24th.—10.30 a.m. —A Sketch of Psalm 23; 3 p.m. —"Wanted Recruits"; 7 p.m., "Everything, for Nothing."

Monday, Feb. 25th.—3.30 p.m., "Two-fold Life"; 7.45 p.m., "Room and to Spare."

Tuesday, Feb. 26th—3.30 p.m., "Divine Leading"; 7.45 p.m., "A Glorious Note."

The delightful children's and young people's service at 4.15 is too good to miss.

These shining hours will pass all too quickly, enjoy them with us.

REV. NEWTON JONES

Splendid congregations greeted the Missioner at Grace Church on Sunday last. He has had broad experience in Argentina, in Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon and the U.S.A., in charge of Y.M.C.A. camps at West Sandling and near Arras, where the Germans broke through in March, 1918. He is a man of many specialities—his most successful messenger to adults. He is also excellent in young people's work. At the resorts like Margate for over 30 years, he has spent the summer months in organizing the sports and teaching and training of hundreds of children, explaining the meaning of what we call the fourfold life. His famous sand services are known throughout the world. Numbers of ministers and missionaries have been a part of the fruit of his ministry. His chalk talks add greatly to the variety and interest. He is rarely qualified to teach children to sing. The Friday evening picture service, with the trained singing of the children, will be a great feature of the week. Next week the bible readings will be the feature. Mr. Jones is a nature worker without crudeness, fads, or silly sidelines, or bitter invectives. His methods are sane, he keeps to the great fundamentals, and the cheery, breezy air of the motherland is always about him. He is being warmly welcomed, for he has both personality and message. For thirty-six years he has been missioner of the National Sunday School Union.

Axes and Saws !

Guaranteed Axes and Cross-cut Saws, saw files, saw sets, splitting wedges, etc. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Ladies' Musical Club.

The next open meeting will be this (Tuesday) evening. An excellent programme has bee arranged by the committee.

Installation.

Officers elected for Court Lennox C.O.F., were installed on Monday evening of last week as follows :

J.P.C.R.—W. E. Evans.
Fin. Sec.—Geo. Grass.
V.C.R.—A. Douglas.
Fin. Sec.—Geo. T. Walters.
Rec. Sec.—C. E. Lucas.
Treas.—C. N. Loucks.
Chap.—Herbert Wilson.

At the conclusion of the ceremony refreshments were served.

What the Package Does.

Tea growers have found from experience that it is necessary immediately to pack tea in air-tight metal-lined chests, to preserve the flavor and goodness of the leaf. Equally so is an air-tight package necessary for the small lots of tea for individual consumption. Bulk tea is always inferior tea because it is exposed to air. The "SALADA" air-tight aluminum package is the most efficient way of preserving tea known.

Wedded in Watertown, N.Y.

The Watertown Times has an account of the wedding in that city of a former Odessa boy and a young lady from Napanee. Miss Fern McGee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry McGee, Napanee, was the bride, and Clarence H. Lapum, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Lapum, of 1005 Bronson street, Watertown, N.Y., and formerly of Odessa, was the groom. The young man is a prominent basketball player in Watertown. The young couple will shortly leave that city to make their home at Cleveland, Ohio.

Historical Society Lecture Friday Night.

On Friday night of this week, upon the subject, "Is civilization Professor Prince will lecture declining into barbarism ?" During the Great War we frequently feared that such was the case. What answer will the Professor give to this question ? Come and find out. Mr. C. M. Warner, the Founder of the Society, will also deliver a short address. This attractive program should ensure a full house. Everybody welcome. No admission fee is charged.

Spend A Little Save A Lot

Its surprising what DRY CLEANING can do in putting smartness and longer wear into a man's clothes.

Bring in your Suits and have them Cleaned and put in shape.

JAMES WALTERS, MERCHANT TAILOR. NAPANEE

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., pastor.

Sunday, 10.30—Morning Worship.
11.45—Sunday school and bible classes.
Sunday, 7.00 p. m.—Evening Worship.
Thursday, 7.30 p.m.—Midweek service.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church :

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar

8.00—Holy Communion (in the Chapel).
10.30—Morning Prayer.
12.08—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening Prayer.
Wednesday, 7.00 — Confirmation Class.
Thursday—A. Y. P. A. driving party.

ADOLPHUSTOWN CIRCUIT.

Rev. H. B. Neal, Pastor.

SUNDAY, FEB. 24th.
Adolphustown—11 a.m.
Conway—3 p.m.
Sillsville—7.30 p.m.

The Young People's Society of Hayburn will meet on Saturday evening, Feb. 23rd, at Hayburn Church at 8 o'clock. A good program will be provided. Debate, music and fellowship. All will be cordially welcomed.

A social evening will be held on Tuesday, Feb. 26th, at the home of Mrs. Orlando Riley at Hayburn. Come and have a good time.

"A Maker of Men"

A Motion Picture

Equally as fine as "The Stream of Life."

Trinity Church School Room

Monday, Feb. 25th

8 p. m.

Adults, 25c.

Students and Children, 15c.

Curling.

Four rinks of Napanee curlers were royally entertained on Tuesday evening at Belleville by the Belleville curlers. Three out of four of the Napanee rinks were defeated. Following were the rinks and score :

Napanee—	Belleville—
F. J. Roblin	K. G. Atkins
H. Huffman	C. D. Tice
W. H. Daly	T. E. Ketcheson
C. I. Maybee	J. A. McFee
Skip—13	Skip—15
Dr. McLaughlin	H. Bateman
W. A. Steacy	A. Johnson
P. C. Killorin	R. A. Backus
M. P. Graham	A. R. Symons
Skip—19	Skip—15
P. Gleeson	C. Campbell
F. Rikley	W. Harden
F. J. Vanalstine	Dr. Clarke
M. Taylor	W. Davison
Skip—11	Skip—19
48	73
E. Ungar	Jas. Bone
R. C. Root	O. R. Laidley
J. Pringle	T. J. Hurley
G. P. Carr	P. O. Pitney
Skip—5	Skip—24

BELLEVILLE CURLERS AT NAPANEE.

Monday evening four rinks of Belleville Curlers visited Napanee and were successful in defeating the local rinks by a goodly margin. Following are the rinks and scores :

Belleville	Napanee
F. Liberty	P. Gleeson
C. Laidley	F. Rikley
T. M. Hurley	F. J. Vanalstine
R. J. Wray	M. Taylor
Skip—25	Skip—10
C. Campbell	E. O. Ungar
W. Harden	R. C. Root
Dr. Clark	J. A. Pringle
J. W. Davison	G. P. Carr
Skip—17	Skip—17
K. G. Atkins	F. J. Roblin
C. Tyce	H. Huffman
E. Ketcheson	W. A. Daly
J. McFee	C. I. Maybee
Skip—22	Skip—13
H. Bateman	Dr. McLaughlin
H. Fish	W. A. Steacy
R. A. Brackin	P. C. Killorin
A. R. Symons	M. P. Graham
Skip—16	Skip—14
80	54

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Rev. W. R. Tanton, Pastor.

10.30 a.m.—Morning worship.
11.45 a.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6.30 p.m.—Organ recital.
7.00 p.m.—Evening Service.
The pastor will preach at both services.
Anniversary serivces and dinner, Sunday and Monday, March 2nd and 3rd.

Hockey Club Dance.

The Napanee Hockey Club will give an informal dance in the Armouries, on Friday evening, February 22nd, 1924. Weather conditions have been very unfavorable this season, and the attendance at the games has been below par, thus the officers of the Club find themselves in financial difficulties, and are taking this means of raising the necessary funds to carry on with. The support of the general public is earnestly solicited.

Hockey.

At the Arena on Friday night, Napanee team was defeated by the Kingston Irishmen. The game was hotly contested and very close with Napanee having the best of the argument until the last period, when Kingston scored two goals in rapid succession. The game ended 4-3 in Kingston's favor. One of the goals scored by Napanee was disputed by the Judge who was upheld by the referee and Napanee in consequence protests the game.

Election of Officers.

Napanee Poultry Association elected the following officers for the year 1924 :

Hon. Presidents—F. C. Elford, Ottawa, and John Hayes.
President—George Fralick.
1st Vice Pres.—Arthur Fraser.
2nd Vice Pres.—Andy Ford.
Secretary—E. W. Metcalf.
Treasurer—Geo. Knox.
Show Sec'y.—C. C. Main.
Judge—Harold Pringle.
Auditors—Ernest Walters and Jas. Thomson.
Directors—Geo. Degroff, M. B. Mills, C. C. Main, E. Walters, S. C. Richardson, J. Hayes.

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON PURE BRED CALF CLUB 1924

At the January session of the County Advisory Agricultural Council, it was decided by the members to conduct a Pure Bred Calf Club in 1924. The object of the Club is to encourage boys and girls to take more interest in raising pure bred calves. The breeds selected are Holstein and Shorthorn.

The rules are :

1. Members must not be over 18 years of age.

2. Each member may select a male calf or a female calf or both.

3. Calves must be born after January 1st, 1924.

4. Members must feed, care for and train their calves and exhibit them on the halter at the Napanee Fair.

5. Members must be prepared to show the Judge the pedigrees of the calves at the Napanee Fair.

6. Members must keep a careful record to show the methods of feeding, the care, management and training of the calves. This record to be in the form of an essay written by the member and must be mailed to the Agricultural Representative on September 1st, 1924.

7. Members of the Calf Club must be members of the Lennox Fair.

Boys or girls who wish to join the Calf Club should send their names and addresses to one of the following members of the Advisory Agricultural Council.

Mr. Robert Merritt, Sillsville ; Mr. Thos. Chalmers, Dorland ; Mr. Geo. A. McGill, Centreville ; Mr. Arthur Fraser, Napanee, R.R. M. 3 ; A. E. Reid, Napanee, R.R. M. 3 ; Mr. Wm. Forsyth, Wilton; Mr. Frank Rodgers, Denbigh ; Mr. R. J. Campbell, Flinton ; Mr. J. Ed. Huffman, Tamworth ; Mr. Sam Miller, Stella.

Where a member wishes to join the Calf Club and does not have pure bred stock on the farm, they may be purchased locally in the County or from other counties at reasonable prices. Good breeders in this County are offering calves under six weeks of age for $25.00. If you desire assistance in purchasing a pure bred calf, write to the Agricultural Representative, Napanee. Applications for membership close on May 1st, 1924.

At the annual meeting of the Lennox Agricultural Society, Mr. Robert Merritt, Sillsville, presented full particulars of the Calf Club before the meeting. After some discussion, it was unanimously decided to encourage boys and girls to enter the Calf Club by offering the following attractive prizes :

PRIZES

Class 1—Best pure bred Holstein Male Calf born after January 1st.

Class 2—Best pure bred Holstein, Female Calf, born after January 1st.

Class 3—Best pure bred Shorthorn Male Calf, born after January 1st.

Class 4—Best pure bred Shorthorn Female Calf, born after January 1st.

Prizes for each of the above classes are as follows :

1st, $5.00 ; 2nd, $4.00 ; 3rd, $3.00 ; 4th, $2.00 ; 5th, $1.00.

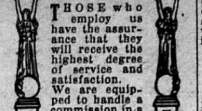
The above prices are donated by the Lennox Agricultural Society. The total prizes offered by the Lennox Agricultural Agricultural Society will possibly be around $75.00.

It is hoped that the boys and girls will show their appreciation of the prizes offered by the Society in the way of making a large and fine exhibit of calves at the Napanee Fair next Fall. The object is worthy of the support of all those interested in the betterment of the live stock industry in the County.

Yours very truly,

C. C. MAIN,
Agricultural Representative.

ASSURANCE



THOSE who employ us have the assurance that they will receive the highest degree of service and satisfaction. We are equipped to handle a commission in a thorough manner. Our services are dependable and polite.

MASTERS & TIERNEY UNDERTAKERS
FULL MOTOR EQUIPMENT
WALL PAPERS WINDOW SHADES

The best investment I ever made

That's what everyone says who uses a Buckeye Incubator. The big hatches, the fine husky, wonderful chicks, the absolute certainty of always getting a good hatch, make it a *real investment*, safe and profitable—instead of a gamble.

Buy a Buckeye—the incubator that is fully guaranteed by the world's largest manufacturer and used by more than 700,000 prosperous poultry raisers. Come in and see these wonderful machines—65 to 600-egg capacity.

THE M. B. MILLS CO.
NAPANEE, ONT.

HATCH EVERY HATCHABLE EGG

"Jiggs and Maggie Know Where to Shop."

Maggie asks Jiggs why, with electricity in the house, she fails to get advantage of it—She reads him a few things out of the paper.

"Jiggs. You're a piker, that's what you are, a piker. During all these years that we've had electricity in the house, all we have had is light. LIGHT, what's light ? Light is the commonest thing in the world. Candles and lightning-bugs give light. What I want is conveniences."

"Now Jiggs, listen here. I break my back every week washing for you, rubbing your dirty socks and shirts on the board. That's old-time stuff, Jiggs. Why don't you go to the

HYDRO SHOP

and buy me a Washing Machine and an Ironing Machine, the laundry twins ? Then if you have any money left you might get me a Royal Vacuum Cleaner, a Hydro Iron. Then, Jiggs, an electric curling iron wouldn't go bad, you know, if you would only exhibit a little horse sense once in a while I would love you ever so much."

"Alright, Maggie, I'll get you every one of those things, if you would let me go down to Duggan's tonight."

YARKER.

The ice in the river this winter is not thick enough for storage purposes this year. It is being cut and drawn from Colebrook and Varty Lake and is from 14 to 18 inches.

The Ladies' Aid gave a Valentine tea and concert on Thursday night.

The snowfalls have made plenty of work for men on the railroad in this vicinity.

Mrs. Eli Garrison, an old resident of Yarker, passed away last week at the home of her grandson, Hanlon Carroll. The remains were placed in the vault at Wilton until spring, when they will be buried in Yarker cemetery.

Farmers' butter will soon be a thing of the past, as creamery-made butter is taking its place. A first-class butter of farm make put up in one pound prints can find a sale, but second quality butter is not wanted at any price. Hogs were bought here at $7.50 but farmers state hog-raising is a losing game. Eggs hold prices well and are a ready sale at any time.

The Farmers' Co-operative Cheese Factory here will carry on this coming season, with Mr. White as cheesemaker.

Allan Silver is again busy with his wood-sawing outfit.

In a letter received from Mr. John Ewart he states they had at Meoto, Sask., 53 degrees of cold there.

The Ladies' Aid, of Yarker, are proving to be a valuable acquisition to church work. Their work should broaden out beyond the church.

The late Mrs. Helen Morley, who died in Syracuse was well known to some Yarkerites. She was Lena Wait, born in Odessa and daughter of Jas. Watt.

Fenwick Connolly, who spent a week with friends in Ernestown, has returned home.

WONDERLAND

WEDNESDAY ONLY.

"UPSTAIRS AND DOWN" was their outstanding dramatic success. New York hasn't yet recovered from the rib-cracking situations that marked that marvelous comedy of Charles Jones in Big Dan.

And a good comedy.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Just a warm slice of real life, spiced with laughs and gayety, mellowed with a few tears and moments of tense emotion. You'll like it. "THE NTH COMMANDMENT."

Also a special Comedy.

MONDAY and TUESDAY

J. Warren Kerrigan, Sylvia Breamer, Russell Simpson, Rosemary Theby, all in a cast that brings an immortal vehicle to the screen in "THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST."

Also a 2-reel Comedy.

Slack's 5-Piece Orchestra every Wednesday night.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

DAVY & ALLISON

Plumbing, Furnace Work, Tinsmiths.

Hardware, Paints and Oils.

Stoves, and Furnaces.

DAVY & ALLISON,

Next to Caton's.

Make Vine's Shop Your Head Quarters for Lamp Bulbs

These lamps are Canadian made for Canadian trade and are not made cheap, but to a real Standard.

Call in and inspect the National Range, which is the quickest heater and the only cheap Electric Range on the market to operate.

Look at our Irons and Toasters, and water heaters for your hot water boiler.

Estimates freely given on wiring installation of any kind.

Bring your Vacuum Cleaners, Irons, etc., to me when repairs are needed.

Quick service at reasonable prices.

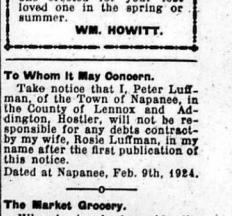
One Peninsular Range, coal or wood, for sale cheap, also one 1-h.p. Twenty Century Motor for sale.

Vine's Electric Shop

Market Square, Napanee

'Phone 367.

Napanee Marble and Granite Works



WHAT A MONUMENT MEANS TO YOU

And yours—it means affection and loyalty permanently sealed in a Granite Memorial of everlasting beauty. It means an investment in character, hope and optimism, it means a landmark in your life. Confer with us now, and have one erected for your lost loved one in the spring or summer.

WM. HOWITT.

To Whom It May Concern.

Take notice that I, Peter Luffman, of the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, Hostler, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Rosie Luffman, in my name after the first publication of this notice.

Dated at Napanee, Feb. 9th, 1924.

The Market Grocery.

When buying food consider the health by buying the best you can get. Our groceries are fresh, pure and wholesome. Always ask for Ogilvie's Flour, Rolled Oats, Graham Flour and Wheat Granules, when you want the best. The demand is increasing for our high grade Teas and Coffees. Try them with an order at

THOMPSON BROS.,
Phone 154.

ASPIRIN

Beware of Imitations!

BAYER

Demand

Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians over twenty-three years for

Colds Headache
Toothache Lumbago
Neuritis Rheumatism
Neuralgia Pain, Pain

Accept "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" only. Each unbroken package contains proven directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for Perusal by the Readers of Our Paper.

TUESDAY.

Smith's Falls block destroyed by fire.

British dockers demand an increase in wages.

Pittsburg convicts slay two officers in plot to escape.

Tidal wave reveals Stone Age village on French coast.

Galt beat Preston 7 to 4 in an O.H.A. junior game at Galt.

British Parliament opened to-day and Premier outlines policy.

It is rumored that de Valera has been given a long prison term.

Pirates seize ship with cargo of liquor and sell it on Rum Row.

Eskimo woman denied food to dying explorer on Wrangell Island.

Nova Scotian miners gain concessions and sign one-year agreement.

One thousand prisoners (merchants of Moscow) are frozen to death.

Unionists in Britain re-elect Baldwin Leader and drop protection policy.

Hamilton controllers favor St. Lawrence power development scheme.

Seventeen of crew go down with British ship Mora, near Cape St. Vincent.

South African soccer team arranges twenty-four games in England next season.

Promoters of farmers' egg pool say organization will not increase prices for the consumer.

Pelee Island mail boat, over which there was considerable alarm, reaches home safely.

Woodstock juniors beat Tillson burg 43 to 2 on the ice and Aura Lee eliminates St. Mary's juniors.

Hon. Manning Doherty caused a rumpus in Legislature because he is not designated Leader of the Opposition.

Western Ontario Colts' bonspiel will be held at St. Thomas next year. Dr. Stevenson, London, is elected president.

WEDNESDAY.

Elmira man selects wife by advertising.

Bishop Dowling, of Hamilton, is in critical condition.

Italian Ambassador to Russia leaves for Rome.

Port Colborne intermediates suffer first defeat of season.

Two boys are burned to death at Cornwall when home took fire.

Lord Haldane speaks for Labor Government in House of Peers.

Tutankhamen's tomb is opened and image of Pharaoh in gold plates found.

London Chamber of Commerce asks Sir Henry Thornton to electrify branch lines.

Three girls perish in fire following an oil explosion in the Dewet district, Southern Alberta.

International League magnates still deadlocked on schedule and modified draft problems.

University of Toronto O.H.A. seniors defeat Aura Lee 5 to 1, putting latter out of running.

Premier Ramsay MacDonald outlines domestic and foreign policy in speech in British Commons.

Police officers bring back Lewis Austin from Arkansas, charged with bank robbery at Mount Forest.

Vegetable growers complain of competition from the South, which, they say, buys no Canadian goods in return.

Hon. Duncan Marshall elected president of Shorthorn Breeders' Association at well attended annual meeting.

Albert Turcotte was killed by Mrs. Jean Robillard at St. Andre de Avelion, when she warned him away from her house during absence of her husband.

THURSDAY.

Norway has recognized Russia.

Newcastle wins English Cup relay.

Law students form Gladstone Liberal Club.

North Bay juniors earn lead of three goals over Soo.

St. Patrick's defeat Ottawa, Stanley Cup holders, 4 to 2.

Over fifty persons killed in savage battle in town on Rhine.

National Railway prepares for rush immigrants in spring.

Kentucky may prohibit pari-mutuel betting at race-tracks.

Large quantities of liquor seized at Windsor and North Bay.

Three Italian bandits sentenced to 10 years in Kingston Penitentiary.

Hamilton O.H.A. seniors win from Twin City team at Kitchener, 14 to 2.

Doherty, Ferguson and Raney mix it in hot-fire debate in the Legislature.

More litigation forecast over complications in wake of Home Bank crash.

A priest has been arrested at Pittsburg on a charge of shooting housekeeper.

Premier Ramsay MacDonald's policy criticized by Baldwin and Asquith.

Hamilton asks members of Legislature to oppose Henry bill for metropolitan area.

Russian Soviet says no commercial treaties will be signed until recognition given.

Egyptian Government aiming to oust Howard Carter from benefit of "Tut" contract.

Two young men die in mountain tragedy in British Columbia, They fell several hundred feet.

On account of low mortality, Britain has to provide an extra $500,000,000 to meet old-age pensions.

Woman born in Mallorytown dies near Prescott, aged 102, and another woman aged 96 dies at Preston, Ont.

A memorial has been unveiled at Glasgow to Lieut. A. A. MacLeod, Royal Air Force, who won the V.C. at the age of 17. He was a son of

Dr. A. N. MacLeod, of Stonewall, Man.

FRIDAY.

Denmark is in the grip of Arctic temperature.

Health of Trotsky said to be in perilous state.

Increase in Canadian railway workers' wages forecast.

Calgary radio plant broadcasts speech made in Winnipeg.

Dr. Banting opens public library in home town of Alliston.

Revolt finally broken in Western Mexico by defeat of rebels.

Jack Marr of Toronto is beaten at Saranac Lake skating meet.

The mother and ten children held at Coburg on a bigamy charge.

English squash racquets team beats University of Toronto players.

Armed men locked Montreal bank clerks in vault and took away $3,000.

Canadian Hackney Horse Society holds annual meeting and elects officers.

Norway Storthing will repeal prohibition law. Premier says it is a failure.

Seed growers and Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association hold annual meetings.

Canada's buildings in London, Eng., will in future fly the red ensign as our flag.

Premier MacDonald gave no pledges for conference on reconstruction, he says.

Ontario Hardware Dealers conclude convention, electing Toronto man president.

British pathologists claim manufacture of insulin by quicker and cheaper process.

A madman in Australia fired 17 shots into a picnic party, killing one, and wounding seven.

University of Toronto and Aura Lee juniors tie, 2—2, in first of home-and-home games.

Hon. W. H. Raney promises that there will be no peace in House until Progressives are officially recognized.

Duncan J. McDougall, Toronto financier, has been appointed a director of the Canadian National Railways, succeeding R. P. Gough.

SATURDAY.

Kitchener juniors earn lead over Woodstock.

Ontario Cattle Breeders hold annual meeting.

A $250,000 fire occurred at Sydney Mines, N.S.

Strike of dock workers in Great Britain ended.

More Hebrideans will come to Western Canada.

Sterling in Toronto, $4.41⅞; at New York, $4.39.

Brampton rink wins Dalley Trophy at Hamilton bonspiel.

Senate action blamed for Nova Scotia labor situation.

Killing of captive officers by Federals reported in Mexico.

Greece offers to give up fleet if Turkey will do the same.

"Elgin county blacksmith assaults his wife with loaf of bread.

Charles Gorman wins half-mile skating race at Saranac Lake.

Three Oshawa men stabbed when they interrupt burglars at work.

Milton O.H.A. intermediates win group by defeating Osgoode Hall.

Poincare is rushing his financial proposals in the face of deputies.

Labor Government refuses to father bill to give Wales local option.

Sam Clarke, M.P.P., twits Premier Ferguson on his "winking campaign hat."

Two men found guilty of murder in Montreal, and two others arrested in same case.

Chasing a bootlegger in Washington, a prohibition agent shoots Senator Frank L. Greene.

Hilton Belyea, Canadian sculler, may compete at English Henley as well as Olympic games.

Egyptian Government supports action excluding Carter from Tut's tomb. Says contract broken.

Startling revelations with regard to alleged swindling of overdue wages from workmen on Welland Canal.

Canadian students will ask Government to finance plan for international scholarships in order to promote peace.

MONDAY.

Hamilton O.H.A. seniors defeat St. Mary's, 5 to 2.

Wales beats Scotland in international soccer match.

Jack Dempsey to attain status as Canadian city on March 1.

Dockers in London not unanimous on strike for higher wage.

Plans being made for erection of new Labor Temple, Toronto.

Five thieves, travelling in auto, hold up two Toronto grocers.

Toronto West End seniors beaten by Hamilton basketball team.

Charlie Gorman of St. John, N.B., wins U. S. speed skating title.

Plan to have L. R. Steel enterprises reorganized within month.

Appeal to preserve industries of B.C. by preference on British market.

Eagerness in Britain to join Bernier in Arctic exploration expedition.

Thomas Flynn, Toronto, well-known grain dealer, dies in 92nd year.

Speaker of Alberta Legislature refuses to offer usual prayer for the King.

Whipping scandal at Stanley Barracks, Toronto, to be investigated by Crown.

Labor Minister in Britain announces that party's name is "Labor Party."

Hon. Hugh Guthrie urges raising of tariff wall against Mother country.

Unionist accountants lodge large claims against estate of late Lord Farquhar.

DOCKERS GO ON STRIKE

One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Quit Work.

Transport and General Workers Demand Two-Shilling-a-Day Increase —Shipping Will be Tied Up and Will Affect All Countries to Some Extent.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—One hundred and twenty - thousand dockers throughout Great Britain struck at noon Saturday. The men, belonging to the Transport and General Workers' Union, demand a two-shilling-a-day increase. The employers offering one shilling outright and arbitration of the other shilling.

Three - cornered negotiations among the employers, employes and the Ministry of Labor were held at the Ministry up to the last minute. All efforts at compromise failed, however.

There is a close connection between Poplarism and the dock strike which would naturally make the Government anxious to prevent a serious strike situation from developing, for a large part of the populace of Poplar district consists of dockers, and heavy calls on the Poplar guardians would have to be met for unemployment relief because of the casual nature of the work in this calling.

The national strike committee in London issued a statement that the decision to begin the strike had been solidly honored at all points and added that instructions had been issued to all transport workers to refuse to haul any goods from docks, wharves or warehouses affected by the strike, and also to refuse to participate in any local settlement.

In London the solidarity desired by the strike leaders does not seem to exist. After the unofficial dock strike last summer a new and hitherto unrecognized rival to the Transport Workers' Union was formed—the National Amalgamated Stevedores, Lightermen and Dockers' Union, which claims to have 20,000 members in the port of London and to represent all the stevedores and lightermen and fifty per cent. of the dockers.

After a number of mass meetings to-day the executive of this union recommended a policy of "stay-in strike," which would mean strict adherence to the official port hours, going slow on piece work and refusal of any overtime. The idea of the executive seems to be that this policy would force recognition of its union.

Secretary Ruark, of this union, which is practically divided into "the blue ticket union," addressing a meeting to-day, asked why they should punish themselves, their wives and children by a strike during a severe winter. It was their unofficial strike last year, he asserted, which forced the Dock Labor Union, of which Edwin Bevin is secretary, to take action.

Ruark advocated an experiment with "staying strike" for three days, which he believed would suffice to bring about important development.

Two features of the walkout indicate the possibility of its extent within a few days. In the first place, practically all the dockers who struck would have quit work soon after the Saturday half holiday and would not be back until Monday. This gives a day more for further negotiations before the normal routine is affected.

Secondly, by a curious coincidence, the cost of living index figures issued by the Ministry of Labor the first since the new Government took office—show a two-point increase. This exactly offsets the official decrease announced some time ago and which the port employers used as an argument against the increase. Now, it is understood, the government is likely to urge on the employers the justice of the men's demands.

If, however, the strike proceeds and drags out for some time, the Labor Government will be faced with a dangerous critical situation politically; socially and economically, for the tie-up will cause considerable involuntary unemployment in other industries, and Britain's trade, even by holding up importation of food work real hardships on the people.

Some railway men working at the docks may also strike. The electricians and engineers on the docks will probably cease work and the drivers of trucks which carry produce from the docks are expected to refuse to handle such goods. Miners in pits producing for export will ultimately be affected.

Shipping will be tied up and affect all countries to some extent. At Middlesborough yesterday there were twelve liners for the Tees and fifty-six other crafts waiting to be loaded. There are about eighty ships at Hull, the chief port of entry for fruit and vegetables from the Continent.

Some big meat firms here are already suggesting the necessity of rationing meat if the strike continues. About 85 per cent. of meat sold in Great Britain is imported. Two ships, each of 30,000 carriers of beef, are due at the London docks to-morrow, and it is doubtful if they can be unloaded. One of the biggest cold storage firms here reports only a two weeks' supply on hand.

A shortage of wheat at various ports, particularly Liverpool, indicates some of the smaller flour mills will have to close down during the strike if it lasts a week.

Cannot Recognize Mexico.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Premier MacDonald has decided that the British Government does not extend recognition to Mexico only when the stability and permanency of the present Obregon regime are assured. He is represented as not yet convinced that the insurrectionary movement against President Obregon is effectually suppressed or that the present regime enjoys the unanimous support of the people.

Revenge.

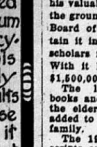
On his arrival in Manchester, Eng., a man who was fond of playing practical jokes sent a friend in London a telegram, with charges to collect, reading, "I am perfectly well."

The information must have been gratifying for about a week later the joker received an express package on which he was obliged to pay heavy charges.

Opening it he found a large street sweeping brush, upon which was pasted the following message: "This is the weight your telegram lifted my heart."—London Tit-Bits.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

Magic Baking Powder is scientifically made and has never failed to give the maximum leavening efficiency. Because of this and the uniformly satisfactory results obtained by its use we recommend it as Canada's perfect baking powder



THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKET.

Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.12⅝.

Manitoba Barley—Not quoted.

Manitoba Oats—No. 2 C.W., 46c; No. 3 feed, 45c.

All of the above, c.i.f., bay ports.

Screenings—Standard reclaimed, per ton, f.o.b., bay ports, $26.

American Corn—No. 4 yellow, track, Toronto, 95½c.

Ontario Oats—No. 2 white, 41c to 42c, according to freights outside.

Ontario Wheat—No. 2 winter, per car lot, 96c to $1, according to freights outside.

Peas—Canada, $1.45 to $1.50, according to freights outside.

Ontario Flour—Prompt shipment, 90 p.c. patent, $4.70 in jute bags, Toronto shipment; Ontario flour, 90 p.c. patent, $4.35, bulk, seaboard, prompt shipment.

Barley—Malting, 68c to 70c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 75c to 82c, according to freights outside.

Millfeed—Delivered, Montreal freight, bags included; Bran, per ton, $31; shorts, $33; middlings, $36; good feed flour, per bag, $2.10.

Manitoba Flour—First patent, $6.80, Toronto, second patent, $6.30, Toronto.

CATTLE MARKETS

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

TORONTO, Feb. 18.—Cattle receipt last week were more than a thousand head heavier than in the week previous, and—offerings—of—choice—and butcher classes was prominent, with the result that the slow trade and decline of from 25c to 50c per cwt. in price of medium butcher cattle was to be recorded. The export section trade was active and values well maintained. Choice heavy steers and heifers sold fairly fast at from 4½c to 4¾c. Choice butcher cows were in good demand, the exporters taking some of these at 4c to 4¼c. Choice milkers and springers were wanted, and sold at from $90 to $120, one cow brought $90 to $120 each, or an advance of $10.

The calf receipt was some 300 heavier than the previous week. An odd prime calf sold as high as 14c, but the bulk of sales were made at a decline of a half to a dollar per cwt., choice veals closing at 11c to 12c, with medium kind at from 9c to 10½c.

The lamb market held practically firm during the increase in receipts. Choice ewes and wethers brought 14c to 15c on Monday, though 15c was seldom bettered on succeeding days, while 12½c took a lot of the lambs that were in. Wednesday's heavy receipts were very light, and prices held firm at 15c per pound, the same as the day, when there was nothing that brought over 15c.

Hogs, with an increase of 5,000 in the receipts as compared with the previous week, found a weakening market which started with a reduction of 25c per cwt. on Monday, selects selling at 7¾c, f.o.b., or the equivalent of 7¼c, fed and watered. This price kept slipping until 7¼c, fed and watered, was reached on Wednesday, and a further decline was registered on Thursday's light supply, hogs closing the week at 7¼c, fed and watered. At the low point, hogs were offered at 25c to 50c higher; lower grades fat steers were uneven, barely steady; extreme top matured steers, $11.65; best heavy steers, $11.50; choice butcher prices: beef steers, $7.75 to $8.90; stockers and feeders, $6 to $6.75; fat sheep, $4.75 to $5.25; canning cows and bulls, $2.75 to $3.65; veal calves, $9.25 to $12.50.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

BUFFALO, Feb. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 800; slow and unchanged. Calves—Receipts, 75; active, choice, 50c lower; others, $1 to $2 lower; unsorted, $8 to $11.50. Hogs—Receipts, 4,800; active, generally steady; heavy, $7.75; mixed and yorkers, $7.75 to $7.85; light yorkers, $7 to $7.50; pigs, $6.50 to $6.75; roughs, $6.50 to $6.75; stags, $4.50 to $4.75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,000; active and steady; no change in prices.

Experts to Discuss Solution.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—Armed with the most complete statistics concerning Europe's economic condition that have been assembled since the armistice was signed, the Committee of Experts will begin to-day the task, including part of their labors namely: discussion of the construction of their recommendations. This report will be delivered to the Reparation Commission, under whose auspices the committee have been working, and will endeavor to point out the best method to solve the reparation tangle.

Both committees, the first presided over by Brigadier-General Charles G. Dawes, and the second headed by Reginald McKenna, former Chancellor of the British Exchequer, will meet tomorrow for the first time in plenary session since their return from Berlin, where all phases of Germany's economic and financial condition was investigated.

MORGAN LIBRARY GIFT

Son Donates Famous Collection to People.

As a Memorial to His Father, the Late J. Pierpont Morgan, Son Turns Over $8,500,000 Library, Contents, and the Ground on Which It Stands to a Board of Trustees.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—J. P. Morgan Saturday announced that, as a memorial to his father, the late J. Pierpont Morgan, he had turned over his valuable library, its contents and the ground upon which it stands to a Board of Trustees, who will maintain it in perpetuity for the use of scholars from all over the world. With it he gave an endowment of $1,500,000 for its maintenance.

The library contains priceless books and manuscripts collected by the elder Mr. Morgan, which were added to by the present head of the family.

The 19,000 books, prints, manuscripts and other literary treasures contained in the library at the time of J. Pierpont Morgan's death, March 31, 1913, were appraised at that time at $4,096,666. Since then the present Mr. Morgan has added 6,000 other items to the collection, roughly estimated to have cost $1,000,000. The building which now houses the collection was built at $1,500,000, the land upon which it stands at $1,000,000, so that the total value of the memorial as it now stands may be estimated at $8,500,000.

This, however, is probably an extremely conservative estimate. Of the 25,000 items in the collection, 10,000 are said by experts to be such rare literary treasures that if they were disposed of by auction they alone might bring $5,000,000, which the entire collection cost.

HOLD UP TORONTO GROCERS.

Five Armed Men in Stolen Automobile Raid Two Stores.

TORONTO, Feb. 18.—Erwin A. Whitely, St. James avenue, and Wm. H. Tymond, Bee street, Dufferin, retail grocers, were held up by four men in their stores on Saturday evening. The robbers secured $200 from the cash register in Whitely's store, but were not so successful in the Todmorden store. There were five men in the gang, one of whom remained outside in a Ford Sedan, while the other four went into the stores. Three of them are believed to be the men who held up and robbed Percy Morden in his drug store at 621 Delaware avenue, on Thursday evening last, when they secured $60 from the cash register. The Ford Sedan which the men used was stolen in the west end of the city earlier in the evening, and was found ditched in the downtown district early yesterday morning. Both shopkeepers furnished the police with good descriptions of the four men, describing them as being between the ages of 21 and 24, and wearing dark suits and soft felt hats. The descriptions given by Whitely and Dymond are similar to those given by Morden.

Many Return to Work.

SYDNEY, Feb. 18.—The coal mines of the British Empire Steel Corporation, with the exception of those in Stellarton, affecting about 1,500 men, which have been idle since January 15 as a result of the wage controversy, will resume operations to-morrow morning. Phalen Local, Cape Breton, the largest in the district, and perhaps the most turbulent, has decided decided to follow the instructions issued by the provisional officers and the international representatives, and return to the mines.

Every local in Nova Scotia which was affected in connection with the wage dispute has voted to go back to work, with the exception of Stellarton, which is staging an outlaw strike for the 1921 rates.

With the mines once more in operation, conditions at the Sydney steel plant will be immediately improved, and the plant will be operating within the next few days.

Hunter Burned to Death.

ALMONTE, Ont., Feb. 18.—The blackened corpse of William C. Montgomery, aged 25, son of William Montgomery of Appleton, Ont., who went to Burnstown, Que., to hunt moose, was found early Saturday morning amid the ruins of a summer cottage owned by George Willoughby, of Ottawa, two miles from town on the Mississippi river.

Montgomery, who was visiting relatives in town, set out alone Friday afternoon, and made his way up the river. When he failed to return by night, a search party scoured the neighborhood. During the search a blaze was noticed in the distance. Those arriving found the body of Montgomery, who had evidently sought shelter from the wind in Mr. Willoughby's cottage, which was in ruins when the rescue party arrived.

Sends Forces Against Morelia Rebels.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 18.—President Obregon and Minister of War Serrano arrived in Mexico City Saturday night from Guadalajara. President Obregon's visit to that city was to advance against the rebels in Morelia, capital of the State of Michoacan, already had been started. General Juan Andreu Almazan, Aguinaldo Rodriguez are marching along the Acambaro Railway, while Generals Gonzales Escobar and Eugenio Martinez are marching from Jalisco to cooperate in the attack on the city.

Merge Placer Mines in Klondike.

VANCOUVER, B.C., Feb. 18.—A vast amalgamation of the big companies operating the placer properties in the famous Klondike gold camp will be arranged soon, according to authentic reports.

Tobogganist Misses Death.

BRANTFORD, Feb. 18. — Miss Margaret Smythe of Mount Pleasant, the victim of a most peculiar accident, was reported at the General Hospital here Sunday to be doing well. Miss Smythe was tobogganing on a hill south of Dufferin avenue when the toboggan struck a hard obstruction and was shattered. A splinter of wood over a foot long was driven through the lady's hip. It was with great pain, it was removed to the hospital. Her escape from death was considered almost miraculous.

McCORMICK'S
JERSEY CREAM
SODA
BISCUITS

YEGGMEN AT LONDON.

"Jimmy" Their Way Into Building, Blind Workman Hand and Foot.

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 18.—Expert safecrackers at 5 o'clock yesterday morning entered the plant of the Neal Baking Company, which is located at 2 Carlton avenue, a secluded street in the north end, and, blowing open the large safe, got away with $1,211 in cash. A night watchman is employed at the bakery, but when the night baker arrives the watchman is allowed to go off duty. Thus, when the yeggmen reached the place there was only one man there, William Taylor. They "jimmied" their way into the building past two locked doors, and held Taylor up at the point of revolvers. The machinery was going and Taylor was not aware of the approach of the men until ordered to throw up his hands. With rope which lay around the shop one of the robbers tied Taylor hand and foot, and they laid him, face down, on the floor of the shop.

One of the men then stood over him with a drawn revolver while the other proceeded to "blow" the safe. Investigation shows that the combination knob was knocked off, and soap was used to form a lip beneath a hole which had been drilled into the safe door below the lock. Nitroglycerine was placed in the hole and then set off.

Outside of the loss of the $1,211 in cash, the Neal Company also suffered much damage through the fact that the safe is badly wrecked, and the force of the explosion blew out the windows and partially wrecked the office partitions.

Asquith May Retire.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The belief is widespread in West Scotland that Herbert Asquith will not again be a candidate in Paisley. It is reported that Lady Bonham-Carter, his daughter, will succeed him in the constituency as the Liberal candidate.

The Labor forces have changed their nominee for the division, the latest candidate being H. Guthrie, a well-known schoolmaster in the district. He will run as joint Labor and Co-operative candidate.

Eleven Lives Lost.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 18.—The death toll of the fire which destroyed the Lawrence building and threatened the business section of this city early Friday, was placed at eleven.

Allies Rule Palatinate.

SPEYER, Bavaria, Feb. 18.—The autonomous Government pulled down its green, white and red flags at 8 o'clock this morning and the public buildings were turned over to the Provisional Government established by the Inter-Allied Investigating Committee, which is pledged to maintain order and to make no changes in the administrative organization.

Dr. Bayerdorg, a Neustadt lawyer, yesterday proclaimed his assumption of power simultaneously with the Inter-Allied Commission's announcement that the population would be disarmed. All reprisals would be rigorously punished and illegal organizations suppressed.

Street Across Station.

A great development scheme intended to relieve traffic congestion between the northern and southern sections of Birmingham is under the consideration of the city council.

Plans have been prepared for connecting the two central areas of the city by a new bridge across New Street Station and making a new road from Stephenson place. It is proposed to construct a bridge parallel to the existing bridge across the station and continue it on a viaduct gradually slopping down to Bristol road.

The new elevated road will be 80 feet wide, and the value of which valuable shop property will be erected.

If the plans are passed, Birmingham will have a main road in the centre of the city second to none in England.

Acting Since She Was Eight.

Ellen Terry, the famous English actress, has been before the public for over sixty years, for her first appearance was at the age of eight, when she played the part of Mamillius in "The Winter's Tale."

"One of the funniest remarks I remember hearing," she said the other day, "was made by a man in the circle of a theatre I was visiting.

"A mother with a young baby that would insist on crying was sitting close by when the man leaned over, and said: 'Excuse me, but has that baby been christened yet?'

"Why, no,' was the reply.

"Then may I suggest that it should be called 'Good Idea'?'

"'Whatever for?'

"'Because it should be carried out.'"

Notice

All Telephone Accounts now due

Perry Telephone System

must be paid by

February 5th, 1924

or will be charged at the rate of $18 per year.

FRED. A. PERRY,
Dundas Street,
NAPANEE, ONTARIO.
Opposite Campbell House.

SENATOR SHOT ON STREET.

Victim of Fight Between Revenue Officers and "Bootleggers."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Senator Greene, of Vermont, was shot on Pennsylvania avenue Friday night, but, according to physicians, his condition is favorable. The shooting was reported by the police to be accidental.

The surgeons said the uncertainty of Mr. Greene's condition lay in the fact that they had been unable to determine whether the bullet had entered the brain or lodged just behind the frontal bone.

The police said later Senator Greene was shot in a street fight between internal revenue agents and "bootleggers."

The bootleggers escaped, but O. E. Fisher, a revenue agent, is held by the police.

Fisher was accompanied by two members of the metropolitan police squad who, said, did not participate in the shooting. No charge was lodged against Fisher, although he was detained pending a more complete investigation.

The bootleggers, according to the police, were surprised by the officers in an alley opening on Avenue while they were unloading a truck. Shooting began as soon as the agents drove up in an automobile.

With the first shot, Senator Greene jumped forward to protect Mrs. Greene, and was himself almost instantly shot down.

Police Involved in Crime.

MOOSE JAW, Feb. 18.—With the arrest of four members of the city police force for the alleged looting of goods from various stores and garages, and the suspension of all other patrolmen, Moose Jaw to-day is virtually without a police force. Chief of Police Johnson, three detective sergeants and a few volunteers are looking after the patrolling of the entire city.

Following investigations conducted by the chief, and a special session of the Police Commissioners on Saturday, Patrolmen A. M. Knight, J. W. Reynolds, Daniel Logan and Owen Walters were arrested. Three constables—Reynolds, Knight and Walters—according to evidence given before the Police Commissioners, have confessed to the theft charges. Five other patrolmen were immediately suspended pending an investigation.

In a systematic robbery of stores which has been going on at intervals since April, 1923, the police officers are alleged to have stolen enormous quantities of merchandise, ranging from various articles of clothing to trunks and automobile tires. According to police headquarters, detectives have found a quantity of clothing stolen from local departmental stores in the rooms of those under arrest.

One Dead, Three Hurt.

VANCOUVER, B.C., Feb. 18.—One young woman fatally mangled, with both legs cut off, and two women and one man injured, was the toll taken here Saturday, when a street car crashed into a large touring car bearing nine people.

Miss Wood of Sapperton met death under the street car and Mrs. Percy Salt, Miss Gladys Rowell and James Kelvan, all of New Westminster, other occupants of the automobile, were taken to a hospital more or less seriously injured.

Fred Heniers, driver of the automobile, said he had been driving the party to a football game. He said a street car struck his car squarely in the centre and carried it 175 feet.

Glass!

Bring your glass and putty orders to us. Glazing done on short notice. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Roland Yorke

By MRS. HENRY WOOD

AUTHOR OF

"East Lynne," "Verner's Pride," "The Channings,"

"Lord Oakburn's Daughters" Etc.

"One can tell what it ought to have."

"Ought! oughts don't go for much nowadays; lavin' does, though. The devil take the fellow."

This last genial wish applied to the man, who had made for the house-door and was ringing its bell. Gerald grew just a little troubled, and betrayed it.

"Don't let these matters disturb your peace, Gerald," advised Hamish. "You cannot fail to get on now. Have the publishers paid you anything yet?"

"Paid me!" retorted Gerald rather savagely, "they are asking for the money I owe them. It was arranged that I should advance fifty pounds towards bringing the book out. And I've not been able to give it them yet."

Gerald spoke truly. The confiding publishers, not knowing the true state of Mr. Yorke's finances, had accepted in all good faith his plausible excuses for the non-payment of the fifty pounds, and brought out the book at their own cost.

"And how am I to stave them off, the deuce only knows," observed Gerald. "I want to keep in with them if I can. The notion of my finding fifty pounds!"

"There must be proceeds from a book with such reviews as these," said Hamish, "don't they then take it out of their first returns."

"Oh, ah! that's all very well; but I don't know," was the answer given gloomily.

"Well, good-night, old friend, for I must be off; you have my best wishes in every way. I am glad you take home the book for a day; I should like to look over it; Winny says you've other copies."

"Take it, if you like," growled Gerald, who heard the maid's step on the stairs, and knew he was going to be scanned by her. "Now then!" he angrily saluted her, as she came in. "I've told you before you are not to bring messages up to me after dusk. How are you, Globey?"

"It's that gentleman that always will see you, sir," spoke the discomfited girl.

"I am gone to bed," roared Gerald; be off and say so.

And Hamish Channing, running lightly down-stairs, heard the door of the room slipped, as the servant came out of it. That Gerald had a good deal of the kind of worry, there was no doubt; but he did not go the right way to work to prevent it. As soon as Hamish got home, he sat down to his writing-table, and set himself to examine Gerald's book. There had been no alterations made at all. All the objectionable elements were there, just as he had seen them in the manuscript. The book was, in fact, exactly what Hamish had found it—utterly worthless and certainly had not a chance of ultimate success. Not one reader in ten, beginning the book, would be able to call up patience to finish it. And Hamish was grievously vexed for Gerald's sake. Suddenly the reviews flashed over his mind. In spite of himself, of his deep feeling, his real vexation, he burst into a fit of laughter, at the thought of how the very innocent and helpless public would be taken in.

CHAPTER XXI.

Roland Yorke's Shoulder to the Wheel.

The weeks went on. Roland Yorke was hard at work, carrying out the resolve of "putting his shoulder to the wheel." Vague ideas of getting into something good, by which a fortune might be made, floated through his brain. What the something was to be he did not exactly know; meanwhile, as a preliminary step to it, he sought and obtained copying from Greatorex and Greatorex, to be done in spare hours at home. Of which fact Roland did unlike to make a secret made no secret; he talked of it to the whole office; and Mr. Brown supplied him openly. It was an excessively hot evening, getting now towards dusk. Roland had carried his work to Mrs. Jones's room, not so much because he own parlor was more close and stuffy, as that he might obtain slight intervals of recreative gossip. He had it to himself, however, for Mrs. Jones was busy with household cares. The window looked on a back-yard, in which the maid, who had come out, was hanging up a red table-cover to dry, that had evidently had something spilled on it. Of course Roland stayed his pen to watch the process.

"Who did that?" he called out through the open window. "You?"

"Mr. Ollivers, sir. He upset some Ink; and one may never learn having the place out in layers of cold water. She don't think it'll sink."

"What d'ye call layers?"

"Different lots, sir. About nineteen bowsfuls she swilled it through; and me a emptying of 'em at the sink and droring off fresh water ready to her hand."

The banging-out and pulling the damaged part straight took a toler ably long time. Roland stood and took on and talk. Suddenly, he remembered his copying, and the young lady for whose sake he had undertaken the labor.

"This is not sticking to it," he soliloquised. "And if I am to have her, I must work for her. Won't I work, that's all! I'll stick at it like a brick! But this copying is poor stuff to get a fellow on. If I could only slip into something better!"

Considering that - Mr. Roland Yorke's earnings the past week, what with mistakes and other failures, had been one shilling and ninepence, and the week previous to that fifteen-pence, it certainly did not look as though the copying would prove the high road to fortune. He began casting about other projects in his mind as he wrote.

"If they'd give a place under Government, it would be the very thing. Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

WRIGLEY'S

after every meal

Cleanses mouth and teeth and aids digestion.

Relieves that over-eaten feeling and acid mouth.

Its l-a-s-t-i-n-g flavor satisfies the craving for sweets.

Wrigley's is double value in its benefit and pleasure it provides.

Sealed in its Purity Package.

The flavor lasts

But they don't. Old Dick Yorke's as selfish as a camel, and Carrick's hiding his head, goodness knows where. So I'm thrown on my own resources. Bless us all! when a fellow wants to get on in this world, he can't.

At this juncture Roland came to the end of his copying. As it was a good opportunity for taking a little respite, he laid down his pen, and exercised his thoughts.

"There's those photographing places—lots of them springing up. You can't turn a corner into a street but you come lucky upon a fresh establishment. They can't require a fellow to have any previous knowledge, they can't. I wonder if any of them would take me on, and give me a couple of guineas a week, or so? Nothing to do there, but talk to the visitors, and take their faces. I should make a good hand at that. But, perhaps, she'd not like it! She might object to marry a man of that sort. I must think on that a bit first."

The other plan meant some nice place under Government. To Roland that always seemed a sure harbor of refuge. The doubt was, how to get it?

"There's young Dick—Vincent, as he likes to be called now," soliloquised Roland. "I've half a mind to him to help me, but perhaps he might; he's not ill-natured where his pocket's not called in question. I'll go to him to morrow; see if I don't. Now then, are you dry?"

This was to the writing. Roland rose up to get more space, and then found that he had left it behind him at the office—some that he ought to have brought home.

"There's a bother! I wonder if I could get it by going round? Of course the offices are closed, but I'd not mind asking Bede for the key if he's in the way."

To think and to act were one with Roland. He put on his coat, took his hat, and went hastening along on his expedition. Rather to his surprise, as he drew to his walk's end, his quick eyes, casting themselves into dark spots as well as light ones, caught sight of Bede Greatorex standing in the shade opposite his house, apparently watching its lighted windows, from what he could take in and laughing issued forth. Roland conjectured that some gaiety was as usual going on in the house, which he himself would escape, for he went to him, without ceremony.

"You don't like all that, sir!" he said, indicating the supposed company.

"Not too much of it," replied Bede Greatorex, startled out of his reverie by the unexpected address. "The fact is," he condescended to explain, to his curious clerk, perhaps as an excuse for standing there, "certain matters have been giving me trouble of late. I was in deep thought."

"Mrs. Bede Greatorex does love society: she did as Louisa Joliffe," remarked Roland, meaning to be confidential.

"I was not thinking of Mrs. Bede Greatorex, but of the loss from my office," was the answer in a cold, proud tone of reproof.

Crossing the road, as if declining further conversation, he went in. Roland saw he had offended him. It might not be a propitious moment for requesting the loan of the office keys, and Roland had the sense to foresee it. Who should come out of the house at that moment but Annabel Channing, attended by a servant. The sight of door-key, work, keys, and all else, out of Roland's head. He leaped across, seized her hands, and learnt that she had got leave to spend the evening with Hamish and Winny.

"I'll take care of you; I'll see you safely there," cried Roland impetuously. Time each for that when they come down with them of their own accord. I intend to speak to Hamish to-night if I can get the opportunity. I don't want you to keep your promise a secret. You are a dear good girl, and the little nome shall be our before a twelve-month's gone by, if I have to work my hands off."

The little home! Poor Roland! If he could but have foreseen what twelve months would bring forth.

Hamish Channing's book had come out under more favorable auspices than Gerald's. The publisher, far from demanding money in advance for expenses, had made fair terms with him. Of course the result would depend on the sale. When Hamish held the first copies in his hand, his whole being thrilled with enthusiasm. He sent a copy to his mother; and he sent one to Gerald Yorke, with a brief, kind note—for the simplicity of his heart, he supposed Gerald would rejoice just as he at first had rejoiced for him. Poor good the book was, Hamish knew. The publisher knew. The world, Hamish thought, would soon know. Already he was thinking of beginning another. In his impulsive fashion, he began telling her his plans and his dreams. That he had determined to make an income and a home for her; as a beginning, until something better turned up, he was working all his spare time at copying deeds, "nearly night and day." One less unsophisticated than Roland Yorke might have suppressed a small item of the program—that which related to Annabel's contributing to the fund herself, by obtaining pupils. Not he. Disavowed it just as openly as his own sincere "something on" for Government. In short, Roland made the young lady a regular offer. Or, rather, did not so much make the offer, as assume that it had been already made, and was, so far, settled.

"But I have not said I would have you yet," spoke Annabel, all in a flutter, when she could get a word in edgeways. "You should not make so sure of things."

"Not make sure of it! Not have me!" cried Roland, in indignant remonstrance. 'Now look you here, Annabel—you know you've got to, that is all nonsense to make believe you won't. When the time arrives that I've got a little house and a few chairs and tables in its rooms, you'll come home to me! and I'll try and make you happy in it, and work for you till I drop! There! If I knew how to say it better, I would; and you need not despise a man for his incapable way of putting it. Not have me! I'd like to know who you would have, if not me!"

Annabel Channing offered no further remonstrance. That she had contrived to fall in love with Roland Yorke, and would rather marry him than anybody else in the world, she knew all too well. The lamps among the chairs and the tables in it, and the joint working together to keep it going, wore a bright vista to her heart, looked at from a distance the youth's hopeful eyes. But she did not speak: and Roland, mistaking her silence, regarded it as a personal injury.

"When I and Arthur are the dearest friends in the world! Held give you to me off-hand; I know it. He is not kind of you, Annabel. We engaged ourselves to each other when you were a little one and I was a tall donkey of fourteen, and I never once thought of a wife at all since I grew up, it was of you. I have done nothing but think of you since I came back. I wonder you don't feel it! I turned round and said, 'I don't know that I shall have you.' Not jovial, I know."

"You should not bring up the nonsense we said when we were children," returned Annabel, at a loss what else to say to him, for she could not have been above seven. We were playing at oranges and lemons; I remember the evening quite well; and it was nonsense."

"Now just you be open, Annabel, and say what it is in your mind's harboring against me," interrupted Roland, in a tone of pain. "I know it that twenty-pound note of old Galloway's—or is it because I went knocking about at Port Natal?"

"Oh, Roland, foolish you are! As if I could think of either!"

And there was something in the words and tone, in the pretty, shy, blushing face that reassured Roland. From that moment he looked upon matters as irrevocably settled, gave Annabel a loverly caress against his side, and went on to enlarge upon his dreams of the future.

"I've taken counsel with myself and with Mrs. Jones, and I don't think the pair of us are likely to be led astray by romance, Annabel, for she is one of the strong-minded ones. She agrees with me that I may get from on three hundred a year; and that with my work and your pupils we could make that easily. But," said to her, let's be on the safe side, and put it down at only two hundred. Just to begin with, you know, Annabel," he said, "we must be on our p that if we were both economical" and I'm sure if I've not learnt to be that I've learnt nothing. I would not risk the interest of that twenty-pound which I am afraid I'm prone to—for you should be cash-keeper, Annabel; just as Mrs. J. keeps my sovereign a week now. My goodness! having a money in one's pocket is a safeguard. When I see things in the shop window, whether it's eatables, or what not, I remember my lack of cash, and pass on. I stopped to look at a splendid diamond necklace yesterday in Regent Street, and thought how much I should like to get it for you but with empty pockets, where was the use of going in to inquire the price?"

"I do not care for diamonds," said Annabel.

"You will have them some time, I hope, when my fortune's made. And about the two hundred a year? Mrs. J. said if we could be sure of making that regularly she thought we might risk it, only she said there might be interruptions. It would not be Mrs. J. if she did not croak."

"Interruptions!" exclaimed Annabel, something as Roland had interrupted Mrs. Jones, and quite as unsuspicious as he. "Of what kind?"

"Sickness, Mrs. J. mentioned, and —but I don't think I'll tell you that," considered Roland. "Let's say, and general contingencies. I'm sure I should as soon love thought of setting up a menagerie of owls, but for her putting it into my head. A fellow who has helped to land boats at Port Natal can't be expected to forsee everything. Would you be afraid to encounter the two hundred a year?"

"I fear mamma would for me. And Hamish."

"Now, Annabel, don't you get bringing up objections for other people," cried Roland imperiously. "Time each for that when they come down with them of their own accord. I intend to speak to Hamish to-night if I can get the opportunity. I don't want you to keep your promise a secret. You are a dear good girl, and the little nome shall be our before a twelve-month's gone by, if I have to work my hands off."

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SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE - - MONTREAL

The Record of a Great Year Simply Told

AT DECEMBER 31st, 1923

The Company had assets, invested in the best classes of securities, of $209,257,000
(An increase for the year of $35,168,000)

The total liability of the Company (including reserves and other liabilities to policyholders of $185,586,000) amounted to $187,885,000

The Company has set aside for unforeseen contingencies the sum of $3,500,000

Leaving a surplus over all liabilities and contingency funds of $17,872,000
(An increase for the year of $3,603,000)

The cash income for the year, from premiums, interest, rents, etc., was $46,965,000
(An increase for the year of $10,714,000)

Total payments to policy holders or their representatives for death claims, maturing policies and other benefits, in 1923 amounted to $22,145,000

New paid assurances issued during the year totalled ... $107,391,000
(An increase for the year of $16,593,000)

The Company had assurances in force (net) amounting to . $703,765,000
(An increase for the year of $72,360,000)

The 318,443 ordinary policies of the Company protect homes and businesses at home and abroad, while in addition 22,731 commercial and industrial employees are protected under Sun Life group assurance policies

Dividends to policyholders again materially increased

Every figure in this statement sets a
NEW HIGH RECORD
in Canadian Life Insurance history

Who Discovered America?

Announcement was made recently by the Portuguese Academy of Science that Christopher Columbus was born in Portugal.

During several months spent in research there for the Hispanic Society of America the writer was interested to hear stories which tended to confirm the claim of Portugal as the birthplace of two other discoverers of America.

In the middle of the fifteenth century there lived in Cascaes, a little town not many miles from the city of Lisbon, a man called Affonso Sanches. He was famous as a pilot even in a place where all his neighbors knew the sea.

The Portuguese mariners of those days roamed far and wide. In 1448 Affonso Sanches was lost at sea. All his friends and relatives mourned for him. None expected him to return. However, Affonso Sanches was not at the bottom of the sea. He had been caught in a tempest and carried far away into seas which he had never before explored. After long tossing on the waves he drifted to the shores of a strange new land.

Then it was a long and difficult journey to find his way back into familiar waters. Only four of the companions of the expedition survived. At last he touched on the island of Madeira. There every one marvelled at the tale he had to tell. It happened that there was a man living in Madeira called Christopher Columbus. Affonso Sanches recounted to this Christopher Columbus the story of his adventures and told him that a new country existed far away in the western seas, according to the story. The Portuguese think that Affonso Sanches deserves to be called the discoverer of America.

In the Azores the writer heard another story of an expedition which reached American shores before that of Christopher Columbus. Early in 1492 there sailed away from the Bay of Angra, in the Island of Terceira, a little fleet commanded by two men called Pedro de Barcellos and Juan Fernandes. Their course was northwest, and in April of 1492 they sighted the coast of what is now Labrador. They made a map of the new land and returned safely home with their charts and maps, reporting their discoveries to the Portuguese Court, so the story goes.

A letter dated Evora, June 7, 1508, cedes special privileges to the son of Pedro de Barcellos as a reward for his father's discoveries in the northwest sixteen years before.

Portugal was so busy developing the many islands called the Azores that the bleak, faraway coast of Labrador did not attract her. In the same way she was slow in claiming credit for the discovery of Brazil. Chanucer sings of the dyes of Portugal and the dye-wood of Brazil at an earlier date, so Brazil is supposed to have been discovered. It was such a common thing for Portuguese mariners to sweep the seas that their findings evidently aroused little attention.

Vasco de Gama is the only one of all the bold Portuguese explorers to reap the reward of honors due him. As his ships sailed down the Tagus, King Manuel made the vow that if young channel which attracted various night-flying bugs and that the fishes caught them whenever they ventured close to the water. More lights were strung around the rinks and now the finny creatures are furnished with thousands of insects that swarm about the bright rays on summer nights.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Christopher Columbus in his youth had been the hero of many a combat with the pirates who infested the seas. After an unsuccessful encounter he arrived in Lisbon in deepest poverty. There he improved his fortunes by selling maps and charts which he made with his own hand. Soon he married the daughter of a learned man of the city who possessed a library rich in books of geography and travel. These he studied diligently.

Like many another charming tradition, the story of Queen Isabella of Spain sacrificing her jewels to finance the expedition of Columbus has been shown to be false. Recently discovered documents would seem to show that the money was lent by Spanish and Portuguese Jews. Consequently we now know that Portugal played a part in supplying the money to equip the expedition of Columbus.

In the Azores there is a story of the difficulties of Columbus. Fearful storms beset his little fleet on the return voyage of 1498, and his sailors made a solemn vow that if ever they set foot upon land again they would worship in the first church they found. This proved to be a little hermitage in the island of Santa Maria. Columbus himself could not go ashore. He discovered that a plot had been made to steal his maps and chart and he did not dare to leave his ship. If he had done so there is no knowing who might have obtained the credit for his discoveries.

Vacuum Flasks.

The interior of a vacuum flask is made of glass, and all sudden changes of temperature should therefore be avoided. It is never advisable to pour boiling liquid into a vacuum flask without first tempering the glass with hot water, nor is it wise to rinse a flask that has contained something hot with cold water. Corks soon become impregnated with the contents of the flask, and should be removed frequently. Cork covers made of parchment paper are sold, which lengthen the life of the cork and prevent the flavor of one liquid becoming spoilt by that of another. A cork should never be forced into a vacuum flask; if it is too large it can, if first dipped in hot water, usually be coaxed into place by a gentle circular movement. The cork should always be removed from the flask when it is empty, as if it remains heat is retained for a considerable time. A flask should never be filled quite to the top, because the steam will usually loosen the cork and therefore allow heat to escape. It is always better to put tea or coffee into a vacuum flask without milk or sugar. A good vacuum flask should keep liquids hot for at least 24 hours, and icy cold for about two days.

A Fish's Nose.

Fishes possess a smelling faculty. An examination of the nostrils of a fish reveals the fact that they are not connected with the air tube system, as in most animals, but lead into blind pockets, lined with delicate membranes well supplied with nerves.

In fishes, water is not drawn through the nostrils, but merely into the small pockets, and these may be emptied and refilled. The quantity of water brought into contact with the nerves of smell must be comparatively small.

In some few fishes, as in the globe fishes and puffers, for example, there is no nasal pocket, the nerves being directed into external processes.—Aquatic Life.

Bugs Drawn to Bright Lights.

Feeding fish by electric light is an experiment being tried at a hatchery in a mid-western state. It was discovered that an incandescent bulb at the edge of one of the ponds for

Swallows Favored Birds.

In Palestine the swallows are allowed the freedom not only of the houses and living rooms, but of the mosques and sacred tomos, where they build their nests and rear their young.

MRS. MISENER'S ACHES AND PAINS

Vanished After Using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

"Branchton, Ont.—"When I wrote to you for help my action was mostly prompted by curiosity. I wondered if I too, would benefit by your medicine. It was the most profitable action I have ever taken, I heartily assure you, for through its results I am relieved of most of my sufferings. I have taken six boxes of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Tablets and a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood Medicine, and I can honestly say I have never been so well before. I had suffered from pains and other troubles since I was fifteen years old, and during the 'Great War' period I worked on munitions for two years, and, in the heavy lifting which my work called for, I strained myself, causing pelvic inflammation from which I have suffered untold agony, and I often had to give up and go to bed. I had doctored for several years without getting permanent relief, when I started to take your medicines."—Mrs. GOLDWIN MISENER, Branchton, Ont.

Write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Cobourg, Ontario, for a free copy of Lydia E. Pinkham's Private Text-Book upon "Ailments of Women." c

Origin of Candles.

An interesting lecture entitled the "The Romance of Artificial Lighting" was recently given in the Guildhall, London, by Mr. W. J. Liberty.

Mr. Liberty said there was no question that light had played a very great part in moulding method, thought, and religious observances. The kindling of a fire was the most momentous step in the evolution of the human race. It differentiated the human from the brute. If we only knew the date of the first fire deliberately produced, we could also say how long man had been human and when he began to think. Fire brought the blacksmith, who was the pioneer of civilization. It was to the blast that they had to look chiefly for early illustrations of artificial lighting—the fire worshippers of the Babylonian, Egyptian, and Roman mythologies. These earlier torches were all of outdoor uses, but later kinds for indoor uses were also very serviceable until the time when the portable, paper-covered candlestick came into use. It was made of a slender piece of resinous pine about a foot and a half in length, saturated with oil, charred at one end, and wrapped in paper at the other to prevent the hand of the holder being stained. These candle-sticks began to be used after the lamp oil was first introduced about the end of the twelth century, and were in a certain sense the forerunner of candles. In this country it would seem that the earliest form of illuminant was the torch. It gave a smoky and wavering light.

Jill-of-All-Trades.

Peckham has a rival—a woman—to the man-of-all-trades, who is prepared to do anything about the house for a shilling an hour.

This Jilliof-all-trades has acted as:

Secretary to a society, vocalist, commercial traveller, commercial clerk, saleswoman, business manageress.

Dressmaker, milliner, housekeeper, amateur gardener, sick nurse, upholsteress, cook.

Fancy neckwear maker, packer, whitewasher, paperhanger, painter.

Rough carpenter, wooden box maker, case lining solderer, wall stencil-ler, gas engine regulator and cleaner, etc.

At present she owns and manages a manufacturing confectionery business.

THE RAISING OF NUTS

Some Practical Observations as to Tree Planting.

Why Nut Trees Are Desirable—Where They May Best Be Grown—The Kind to Plant—The Trees May be Top-grafted.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The conservation and improvement of our native nut trees and the introduction of suitable varieties from foreign lands have not occupied a prominent place in horticultural activities in North America until just recently, except in the Southern and Western United States, where a great deal of interest has been shown during the last twenty years in this place of horticulture.

In the northern and eastern States and in Canada there is a growing interest in this useful but much neglected branch of horticulture. An example of this commendable movement is seen in the organization and activities of the Northern Nut Growers Association. This organization was formed in 1909, and is composed of men and women from almost every station in life who are interested in the culture of nut trees and the extension of the use of nuts as articles of human food. At the suggestion of members of this association, the State of Michigan has undertaken an extensive program of nut tree planting along the state highways, and in other northern states good work has been done to encourage people to plant more and better nut trees.

In Ontario comparatively little has been tried to improve and plant our valuable nut trees, and unless something is done to interest the public in this movement we shall lose a golden opportunity to save for ourselves and posterity the remant of the fine nut trees which formerly grew so abundantly in some parts of this Province.

Why Nut Trees Should be Planted.

Most people who are interested in the welfare of the country realize that trees generally should be planted in much greater numbers, and some believe that it would be desirable to plant trees that serve a threefold purpose of food, shelter and beauty.

Nut trees yield a valuable food, provide shelter and beautify the landscape, and thus combine beauty with utility. Large quantities of nuts are imported every year from foreign countries, for which a great deal of money has to be sent out of the country. It is believed that a portion of this demand for nuts could be met by growing a greater number of the best types of native and introduced species.

Where Nut Trees Might be Used to Advantage.

(1) As Roadside and Street Trees: Where the soil and the site are suitable, nut trees should form a part of the scheme of beautifying our highways and streets.

(2) Trees for the Home Grounds: The grounds surrounding many of our homes, both rural and urban, would be more beautiful and productive if planted with some of the best types of native and exotic nut trees.

(3) Steep Hillsides or Other Places: Areas not easily or profitably cultivated could be very well devoted to nut trees provided the soil was suitable.

(4) As Park Trees: City and rural parks should certainly have a collection of native nut trees and some of the hardiest and best exotic species.

(5) As a Commercial Venture: In the warmest part of the Province of Ontario it might pay to establish, on a small scale, commercial plantations of the best varieties of black walnut, Japanese walnuts, hickories, blight-resistant chestnuts, and filberts.

Kind of Nut Trees to Plant.

Nut trees, like fruit trees, are difficult to grow true to type from seed, and hence have to be propagated by budding or grafting. While it is quite true that one may get a very good tree by planting nuts from a desirable tree, it is also true that a considerable proportion of the trees so produced will not be any better or as good as their parent. Because of this uncertainty it is much better to plant budded or grafted trees of superior named varieties.

Inasmuch as nut growing is a comparatively recent development, our Ontario nurserymen have not devoted much attention to the propagation of named varieties of nut trees. There is some interest being shown at present, however, and it is hoped that before long there will be a fair supply of the best varieties of native and foreign nut trees available. In the meantime those who desire to secure named varieties of nut trees will have to place their orders with nut nurserymen in the United States.

Nut Trees May be Top-grafted.

Should the prospective nut culturist not be able to obtain at a moderate figure budded or grafted stock of improved varieties of nuts then, of course, the only thing to do is to grow seedling trees. As previously stated, some of these may produce very good nuts. If superior trees are found in any lot grown from seed, or if an exceptional fine native tree is known to exist, such trees are useful as a source of scions for improving trees that are not so desirable. It is a fact, though not generally known, that nut trees may be top-grafted like fruit trees. This task is not as easy to accomplish as is the case in fruit trees, but if proper methods are followed, very good results may be obtained.—Jas. A. Neilson, Hort. Exp. Station, Vineland Station.

Members of Carp Family.

Goldfish are a variety of the carp and owe their existence to the Chinese and Japanese people, who, since the sixteenth century, have kept them in a domesticated state, and by selective breeding have eliminated the sombre colors of the ancestral stock and produced the beautiful colors we now see. During their first year goldfish are brown, after which they assume a silvery tint, and as they grow older they change to gold.

Coins of Mystery.

There is mystery over the discovery of old Spanish coins in the neighborhood of the Grand river, Ontario. They belong to the latter part of the eighteenth century, but how they got to that region may well cause speculation. The Grand was, of course, an attractive route for travel and shipment for a long time before the railways came, and, aided by locks, ships made their way from Lake Erie to Brantford.

The first coin was found in the depths of Lake Erie, off Port Maitland, and was dated 1786. The next Spanish coin was found in the mud of the Grand river. Now the Welland Tribune and Telegraph reports a coin of the reign of Carolus III., and dated 1778, which Jeremiah Bearss of Welland picked out of some sand that had been loaded at the lake shore at Sherkston 28 years ago.

These discoveries have led Ernest Green to speculate on the unwritten history of the lower valley of the Grand and the middle townships of the Niagara Peninsula, such as Pelham, Gainsboro', Calstor and Binbrook. "There were settlements in these townships at a very early date," Mr. Green writes to the Tribune and Telegraph. "Interesting and valuable records of the old families and of the first hamlets with their primitive sawmills and gristmills, woollen mills, town meetings, political contests and local leaders must still be recoverable."

Spanish coins in that vicinity suggest movements of travelled people from Europe, whether they were soldiers after the American War or Loyalists settling in the Lake Erie counties.

INDUSTRIAL DIAMONDS USE.

Have Great Variety of Uses in Both Arts and Commerce.

Imperfectly crystallized diamonds, unfit for gems, are called bort, and are useful in many branches of industry. The United States Department of Commerce classifies bort, together with black diamonds, as "Glaziers', Engravers' and Miners' Diamonds." Bort is found in almost all diamond producing districts, Brazil being one of the chief centres from which this country draws its supply, and in the last four years we have imported 121,868 carats valued at $3,472,507.

The only known source of black diamonds is Brazil. In former time black diamonds were used almost exclusively in core drilling, exploration work with the so-called diamond drill. The high and rising price of these carbons, however, led to introduction of the Calyx core drill, the diamondless drill that uses steel shot cutters in the periphery of the drill instead of diamonds. The diamond drill, however, is still largely employed, as it is peculiarly adapted to core drilling at an angle from the vertical.

Industrial diamonds have a great variety of uses in the arts. Many tough, fibrous substances and insulating compounds, such as hard rubber, vulcanied fibre, celluloid, papier mache, bakelite, cotton rolls, compositions of ivory, graphite, and mica, as well as aluminum and the harder bronze alloys, can scarcely be machined even with the best steel tools that rapidly lose their cutting powers because of overheating.

With diamond tools, however, no trouble is experienced in quickly and accurately finishing to the finest micrometer measurements. The turning of hard rubber fountain pens, that allows the most accurate fitting, is done without difficulty with diamond-pointed tools. High cutting speed can be maintained; and a single diamond has been known to cut, without regrinding, over 100,000 pieces.

Another operation well performed with the diamond is the turning of truing of "felt" rolls used in paper mills. These rolls are about eight feet long by fourteen inches in diameter, and are built up of a number of discs or tough paper mounted on a spindle under heavy pressure. Upon this hard, fibrous substance the steel tool hardly makes an impression, while a diamond point quickly and accurately gives the entire surface a smoot finish resembling that of polished wood.

Diamond pointed tools are used in finishing the hard rubber parts of water meters, bronze bushings, valve discs and seats, and commutator bearings, as well as for the internal grinding of cylinders and heavier borings of bronze, aluminum and copper. The diamond is also invaluable in the cutting of glass. The need of the diamond in industry for cutting tough, hard materials has brought into use many tools especially designed to do this work. Among these may be found pneumatically adjusted micrometer tools for cutting glass and other substances, and special glaziers' tools with intricate attachments for maintaining the accuracy of the cut.

Famous Tower of London.

Possibly no building in England is so rich in historic memories as the famous Tower of London. It is baiped in blood and tragedy; it is the haunting place of innumerable ghosts and filled with legendary lore. It has housed the world's greatest patriots and has also been the custodian of the world's most notorious. The Tower of London, the ancient citadel and state prison of London, is on the north bank of the Thames, about one mile east of London bridge. Tradition ascribes its foundation to Claudius Caesar; but for this statement there is no evidence although the structure may occupy the site of the old Roman fortifications. The White tower—the first part erected—was commenced in 1078 by William the Conqueror, and completed by his son, William Rufus, who, in 1098, surrounded it with walls and a moat, and built, in addition, St. Thomas' tower and Traitor's gate. The Tower of London has been added to by several of the sovereigns of England, and covers at the present time an area of 13 acres. It is used at the present day simply as an armory, and a jewel-house for the crown regalia.

GET IT AT
WALLACE'S

Why Ford Predominates

Service Everywhere At Low Rates

There are 3500 authorized Ford Service Stations in Canada.

Each of these Ford Service Stations is a direct link between the Ford user and the Ford factory.

Each is manned by specially trained Ford mechanics skilled in every operation pertaining to servicing your Ford.

Each carries a complete stock of Genuine Ford Parts which are, in every detail, identical with the original parts in your car and therefore co-ordinate perfectly with every other part.

Every Ford part and every Ford service operation is charged for at a standard low rate. You need not bargain, because you will not be overcharged.

And so, no matter where you buy your Ford or where you use it, there is always a Ford Service Station nearby ready to give you expert and immediate service.

SEE ANY AUTHORIZED FORD DEALER

41% of all Canadian Ford Parts are sold for 15 cents or less. 77% of all Canadian Ford Parts are sold for 50 cents or less. The blue and white sign, identifies the Authorized Ford Service Stations.

Ford
CARS · TRUCKS · TRACTORS

CP-94C

Its Jewellery This New Year's

An immense stock of Jewellery is ready for your inspection.

The prices will surprise you in all lines.

Make comparisons before you buy.

F. W. Smith & Bro.

The old reliable Napanee Jewellery Store

At your service for 60 years.

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We Sell For Less

4 lb. tin Jam for	55c.
Club House Olives, qt.	80c.
4 bars White Naptha Soap	25c.
2 lbs. Cocoa for	20c.
Our own Baking Powder, lb. tin	20c.
Special while it lasts, 5 lbs. Rice for	25c.
2 lbs. Prunes	22c.

WOOD FLOUR FEED

DENISON BROS.,

North Centre St., Napanee.

FRED S. SCOTT

BARBER and TOBACCONIST

John St.

(One door south of Express Office.)

Everything clean and sanitary.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

We carry a full line of pipes, cigarettes and tobacco. Our prices are right

Bring your films to us. 25 years experience at developing and printing. Enlargements made on short notice. Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Don't Read This

If you don't want to Save Money.

40, 60, 50 watt lamps, first quality, 30c. each; 60 watt Tungsten lamps, 20c. each.

3 x 3½ Auto chains, Imperial, $3.25 pair.

Regular $14.50 tires, non-skid, 30 x 3½, $7.50 each.

Best tubes, regular $2.50, at $1.75 each.

Skates sharpened, gramophones repaired. Gramophone needles 10c. hundred. Automobile skates all prices, from $1.50 to $10.00 a pair.

ALBERT SMITH'S

West of Campbell House

LADIES' COMFORT SHOES

You will always find a splendid assortment of Ladies' Comfortable Cushion Sole Shoes on hand at this store.

The values are beyond question the best in Canada.

LADIES COMFORT HIGH BOOTS

$4.00 TO $5.00

LADIES' COMFORT OXFORDS OR STRAPS, made with Cushion Soles and Rubber Heels. Priced at

$3.00, $3.50, $4.00

The Haines Shoe Houses

Good home-made bread is the finest food on earth, the one food everybody eats, that everybody likes, and that agrees with everybody. Make the finest bread by buying your flour at THOMPSON'S STORE.

—o—

Poultry Necessities.

For profitable egg productions use Royal Purple Tonic, Oyster Shell and Crystal Grit, Beef and Bone Scrap. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Euchre and Dance.

Queen of Sheba Rebekah Lodge No. 254, I.O.O.F., will entertain by giving a euchre and dance in the rooms of Napanee Lodge No. 86, Harshaw Block, on the evening of Friday, February 29th. Come and enjoy a delightful evening. Tickets, $1.00 per couple, extra lady 50c. Good music.

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At the February session of the Board of Enterprise Methodist Church, Rev. R. J. Merriman was unanimously invited to remain another year.

Mr. Chas. Gilchrist, a well-known resident of Napanee, died last week in Kingston General Hospital, where he went to undergo an operation. The funeral took place on Wednesday to Morven cemetery.

Two citizens who were racing their horses on Dundas street on Saturday evening appeared before the Magistrate on Monday morning and paid $5 each for their fun. Any others trying the same sport will likely be assessed much higher.

Do you know that you can make delicious puddings and pies with Du-Ko in five minutes, without having to use sugar, eggs or flavouring? Put up in handy tins. Three flavours, Lemon, Chocolate and Maple Cream. For sale by all grocers.

The local chapter of the I.O.D.E. at their last meeting decided on furnishing a lending cupboard filled with bedding and sick room supplies to be at the service of the Victorian Order of Nurses. The cupboard will be erected and furnished as a memorial of the late Mrs. R. J. Dickinson.

At a recent meeting of the Quarterly Official Board of the Adolphustown Circuit a resolution was passed expressing appreciation of the faithful and efficient services of Rev. Mr. Neal, Rev. H. B. Neal, and a unanimous invitation was extended to Mr. Neal to remain for the third year.

The Spring Assizes opened at the Court House on Tuesday before His Lordship Justice Smith. There were no criminal cases and Sheriff Vandervoort had the honor of presenting His Lordship with a pair of white gloves. The Jurymen were notified not to attend as there was but one non-jury case on the docket.

The funeral of the late Mr. Hamilton Armstrong, a former well known resident of Napanee, who died at his home in Carman, Man., on Tuesday last, took place on Saturday at Napanee. Services were held in Trinity church. Some weeks ago Mr. Armstrong suffered a stroke and continued getting weaker until the end came.

The Stirling News-Argus has been purchased from the Trent Valley Newspapers, Limited, by Allan Donnell, who until a few days ago was editor of the Trenton Courier-Advocate. The new owner assumed charge at Stirling on Tuesday. This paper, as well as the Stirling Leader were taken over by Milford Dupre in connection with Trenton Advocate.

On Tuesday evening, Feb. 12th, at Stella, Rev. Mr. McCree united in marriage Miss Bessie M. Macdonald and W. P. Tugwell. The bride, who is a popular young lady, was gowned in cocoa brown Canton Crepe, with hat to match, and wore a corsage bouquet of ophelia roses. The groom is a prosperous young farmer. Many beautiful presents were received showing the high esteem in which the couple were held.

At H. W. Kelly's grocery you can get bargains: 1 lb. shortening, 17c.; 1 lb. pure lard, 18c.; large sized lemons, 20c. per dz.; 2 lbs. seedless raisins for 25c.; Creamery butter, Belleville, fresh every day, 45c. per lb.; 3 Corn Flakes 25c.; 2 lbs. Jap rice for 25c.; 2 lbs. Evaporated peaches 35c.; good navel oranges 25c. per doz.; new dates 2 lbs. for 25c.; good cooking dates 3 lbs. for 25c. See our small Gherkins in bulk. Highest price paid for eggs at Campbell House Corner.

Lennox and Addington Board Mothers' Allowance Commission met on Saturday last and organized for the year. Mrs. Wesley Waigar, Centreville P. O., was elected to the chair and Mr. W. C. Loyst, Bath, R. M. D. 2, was elected Vice-Chairman, and W. G. Wilson, Secretary. The other members of the Board are Carleton Woods, Roblin P. O., and Miss L. Gandier, Newburgh, and Christies Kellar, Napanee, R. M. D. 5. Considerable business was transacted, but only one application for relief granted. Two recurrent cases were considered, but action delayed for further investigation.

The death occurred on Feb. 2nd, at Harrowsmith, of Mrs. Katherine Garrison, in her eighteth year. She was the widow of the late Eli Garrison, who predeceased her several years ago. The deceased, who had come during the latter part of autumn to make her home with her grandson, Hanlon Carroll, had been in failing health for some time. She was taken to her bed about a month ago, from which she never arose. She passed peacefully away. She is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Charles Curl, of Yarker; one sister, Mrs. M. McCarty, Yarker; one brother, J. Gilligan, Colebrook; one granddaughter, Mrs. B. Redden, and one grandson, H. Carroll, both of Florida. The funeral, which was held on Feb. 4th, was largely attended, charge by Mr. Knight, Sydenham, the services being conducted by Rev. Mr. Dixon, and the remains afterwardsd placed in the Wilton vault.

"The heart is deceitful above all things," Jer. 17-9; "Hold up my goings in Thy paths, that my footsteps slip not," Ps. 17-5; "Let us search and try our ways and turn again to the Lord," Lam. 3-40; "Hereby we know that we abideth in us, by the spirit which He hath given us," 1 John, 3-24; "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning," Jas. 1-17.

In darkest shades of light we lay,
Without a beam to guide our way,
Or hope of aught beyond the grave;
But He has brought us life and light,
And lives forever, strong to save.

A BIBLE LOVER.

PERSONALS

Mrs. Dan McCarten is visiting her daughters in Toronto.

Mrs. W. E. Doxsee spent a few days last week in Toronto.

Mrs. W. S. Herrington is visiting friends in Baltimore and New York.

Mr. Luke Trumpour spent a few days last week in Toronto.

Judge Deroche, who left on Monday for Florida, spent Saturday last with Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Deroche.

Miss Ella McMillan is visiting Mrs. Todd in Hamilton.

Mr. Grant Dickinson returned to Montreal on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Hendricks, Toronto, are guests of her mother, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Clarksville.

Miss Gladys Miller has returned from New York.

Judge Madden spent last week in Kingston.

Judge and Mrs. McAuley, Belleville, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Davy.

Mr. Wallace Roy, St. Catherines, is spending a couple of weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Roy.

Mrs. Geo. Knox spent a few days last week with her son in Oshawa.

Mrs. W. J. Jewell is spending a few days in Picton, the guest of her mother, Mrs. John MacGillivray.

Miss Helen Loyst and Miss Marjorie Trumpour, of Queen's University, spent the week-end at home with their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Daly entertained on Saturday evening to a supper-dance in honor of Judge and Mrs. McAuley, Dawson City. Covers were laid for eighteen.

Mrs. Ben Briggs, Toronto, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. N. Vanaldine, South Napanee.

Rev. Father O'Connor is in Kingston for a few days at the bedside of his brother-in-law, Mr. Oldfin, who is very ill.

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DEATHS

Pyke—At Adolphustown, on Sunday, Feb. 17th, 1924, Mary Elizabeth Pyke, aged 1 year, 6 days, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Pyke, and granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Perry.

PLEASANT VALLEY.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Kellar, Mr. and Mrs. B. Rose and Mr. Escott Rose were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Milford Dupre on Friday.

A few friends of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Shannon met on Monday evening and presented Mr. and Mrs. Shannon with a handsomo comforter.

Rev. and Mrs. A. J. Terrill, Rev. and Mrs. P. A. Scott and Mr. and Mrs. Milford Dupre were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dupre on Wednesday.

Mrs. Frank Vandebogart spent a few days last week with her sister, Mrs. E. I. Boyle, town.

Mr. and Mrs. Ryerson Pringle were guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Rankin, Palace Road, on Wednesday.

Rev. and Mrs. P. A. Scott visited Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Smith, Napanee, on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Merle Sills spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Scott, town.

Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Taylor spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Garfield Sills.

Master Keith Sills spent the week-end with Master A. McFarlane, town.

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STORMS' CORNERS.

Mrs. Willie Robinson, who had the misfortune to fall, fracturing three of her ribs, is getting along very nicely.

No hopes are held out for the recovery of Mr. Jack Shea, who has been ill for a long time.

Mr. Jas. McFarlane, Sr., who has been ill since before Christmas, is very slowly recovering.

Mr. Robert Snider, son of Mr. Delbert Snider, was removed to hospital at Kingston suffering from an attack of appendicitis.

Carl Denyes has returned home from Kingston, where he underwent a successful operation for appendicitis.

Mr. Alva Sager's son, who was operated on in Kingston for appendicitis, has returned home and is progressing favorably.

Mrs. Charles Parrott has returned home after five weeks' visit at Herkimer and other cities in New York State.

The body of Mr. (Paddy) Gilchrist was placed in Morven vault on Wednesday.

The sawing machine is busy in the neighborhood again.

Little Miss Millie Parrott has been confined home for two weeks from school on account of a very bad cold.

The young people gave one of their Christmas dialogues at Odessa Club, which was thoroughly enjoyed.

Impromptu Wit of Candidates.

Some of the wit of election meetings may not be as spontaneous as it sounds, but at least it reads well, judging by the samples sent over by cables. The battles between candidates and heeklers reminded "C. K. S.," in the London Sphere, of a discussion he once attended, and proceeded a valuable suggestion. He writes:

"I remember an election at which a very young nobleman secured many votes, and probably his return, by a smart retort he made upon the eve of the poll. When one of his audience shouted, 'Does your mother know you're out?' he instantaneously retorted: 'Yes, and she'll know I'm in to-morrow.' Years after it came out in his mother's reminiscences that the family butler had been sent to the meeting to put the question to which this 'impromptu' retort was to be returned. I have often wondered why candidates, like conjurors, do not engage collusive confederates in the audience to shout questions to which satching replies might be made. They need only to be catching to be effective, for, as Bacon says of a popular audience, 'there is so much more of the fool than of the wise in their mind, that what takes with its foolish parts is the most potent.'"

KNITTED WOOL

12½c. Ball

Our special Shetland Floss, put up in 1 oz. balls.

Shades of Cocoa, Pink, Sky, Lavendar; also White.

HIS PLACE PROVIDED

Having exhausted the major prophets after an hour's discussion, the preacher took a long draft of water and resumed:

"I shall now take up the minor prophets, beginning with Obadiah. Where shall we place Obadiah?"

A tired brother rose wearily from his seat. "Give him my place, parson!" he cried. "I'm going home!"

NEW COLLAR TABS

Priced 75c., $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 yard.

A new range of Collar Tabs in White, Cream, and Ecru Lace, Organdie and Crepe Embroidered in colors.

The Fabrics for Spring and Summer arise triumphant in Regal Splendor for all occasions

Be it Formal, Informal, or for Sport.

"THE FABRIC IS THE GOWN," so claims an authoritative creator of fashions. With styles leaning to simplicity and tailored effects, materials must play very important parts in creating Gowns, Suits, Coats, Wraps, Waists and Separate Skirts.

Many new novelty weaves, and numerous inspiring shades are being introduced for the first time this season.

During the past few weeks we have received many shipments of new fabrics including Silks, Satins, Woollens, Novelty Wash Goods, Ratines andd Ginghams. The wrappings indicate they have travelled from afar. Some come from the land to the south of us, others from the home-land, others from Europe, while some of the very finest are manufactured in Canada.

Our Dress Goods and Staple Departments are now ablaze with their first showings. "Spring" in terms of fabrics has arrived at "Robinson's." Women who do their own sewing, or who prefer having their garments made exclusively for themselves should lose no time in making their selections.

We call your attention to these lines that we but briefly describe.

NEW SUITING FABRICS INVITE YOUR CAREFUL CONSIDERATION

Plain materials occupy a worthy place and are featured in Poiret Twill, Ottoman Cord, Tricotine, Flannel and Serge.

Tweeds are really popular this season—Checks and Plaids vie with each other in popular approval.

Wool Fabrics for dress purposes are appealing and distinctive. These are in demand: Wool Crepe, soft and rich flannels, San Toy, Melrose Cloth, French Serge, Silk and Wool Crepe.

The new Silken Fabrics are irresistible in their wonderful texture and rich appearance. Many new creations are being shown, many of them exclusively by Napanee's leading store.

Krepe de Leen—Vel Chine represent the latest in knitted fabrics—Canton Crepe, Satin Crepe, Flat Crepe, Crepe Charmeuse, Jacquard Crepe, Silk Moire, Crepe de Chene, Silk Crepon, Silk Taffeta, Floral Pussy Willow, Embossed Satin. The colorings are important, Airedale, Malay, Cowboy, Old China, Louis Phillipe, Canna, Meadow Grass, Zinc, Chinese, Red, Lacquer, Melon, Cocoa, Lariat, Maris, Whirlpool, Yucatan, Tokyo.

THE SEPARATE BLOUSE

Is here again for this season and our assortment of materials reveal the trend of approval. Note these that are in stock:

Jacquard Faille, a faille and satin combination, rich floral designs, in eight rich colorings.

Blistered Esponge, direct from England, in rich colorings.

Floral Canton Crepes, striking designs in Wool Delaine, Jacquard Tussah, Crepe Geschi, in latest designs and colorings.

THE NEW COATING FABRICS

strike a new note this season. Once seen and you will approve of them.

Tricotine and Poiret Twill Fabrics are in great demand—Navy Blue prominent.

Plaid and Stripe Effects in soft finished fabrics will be featured, and exclusive coat lengths will add distinction to our stock.

WE ARE LOOKING FORWARD TO THE BIGGEST WASH GOODS SEASON IN THE STORE'S HISTORY

Assortment and price will accomplish our expectations.

Pride in our wonderful assortment, a desire to give our customers better values than usual, will give a big incentive to wash goods sales this season. When you come into our store you will view the largest and finest assortment of Wash Fabrics we have ever presented.

Crepes, Ratine, and Voiles closely follow each other in popularity this season. Hundreds of yards, design after design await your choice.

Novelty Dress lengths in Ratine, Crepe and Voile.

Ratine in a full assortment of colors, procurable in plain, stripe and plaid.

Voile will always have admirers, rich colorings and patterns in Normandy and Beadora.

Plaids, Checks, Floral Designs, rich in their glorious colorings and patterns. Special prices 39c. to $2.00 yard.

IN THIS BRIEF MESSAGE WE INTRODUCE YOU TO SOME OF THE NEW FABRICS TO BE SHOWN THIS SEASON.

Reliable fabrics only have a place in our Department, and one does well to remember that a Robinson Company recommendation and guarantee creates a feeling of security with every purchase. We invite you to see our new fabrics. Courteous attention to your request. Requests from out of town customers for samples are always welcomed.

Included in our Suiting Fabrics—This special value will attract notice: Poiret Twill in Navy and Black Tricotine—navy only. Reg. 03.95 per yard, special per yard, **$2.75.**

If you are planning a Suit, Coat or Dress now is the opportunity to save—a special purchase enables us to offer you this value. These are woven from fine botany yarn, firm in weight and perfect colorings. A limited quantity only at this price.

Orders for Suits and Coats to be made in our Made-to-Order Department can be left at the Dress Goods Department

ANOTHER KNITTED FABRIC MAKES ITS DEBUT

VEL CHINE WITH STRIPES

Vel Chine is very soft in quality, the surface similar in finish to a panne velvet. Lustrous of pile, and richness of colorings will add to its popularity this season. Procurable now in shades of Black, Canna, Zinc, Malay, Maris, Navy, Tan, Golden Brown, Cocoa. 36 inches wide.

Flat Crepe takes its place in a front position this season. A new value at $2.95 per yard will reveal an ideal quality. Fashion Journals speak very highly of the position Flat Crepe will occupy this season. This dependable material is of good weight, firm in texture, with an ideal finish. Shades shown are Tokyo, Lacquer, Chinese Red, Zinc, Melon, Yucatan, Louis Phillipe, Daybreak, Maris, Cowboy.

THERE IS NO DOUBT AS TO THE IMPORTANCE OF CREPE FABRICS THIS SEASON

Canton Crepe—Satin Canton Crepe—are here in rich colorings and ideal qualities. Those familiar with these special qualities elevate them to their proper places. Made of pure silk, light in texture, not easily crushed, are things worth knowing. Correct shades are now in stock, Black, Navy, Brown, Whirlpool, Zinc, Cocoa, Aeridale, Sand.

Priced at $3.50, $3.95, and $4.75 per yard.

IN OUR STAPLE DEPARTMENT THE ASSORTMENT IS GREATER, WHILE PRICES ARE LOWER THAN LAST SEASON.

At 19c. per yard comes a very serviceable English Gingham. The patterns are in small plaids. Shades are Pink, Blue and Tan. You will find this a serviceable cloth for girls' school and mothers' house dresses.

At 25c. per yard comes a 27 inch Chambry and Gingham in either checks or plaids. Obtainable in the most wanted shades such as Pink, Green, Mauve, and Tan. This is one of our big selling lines.

At 30c. per yard comes a 32 inch English Fast Color Wash Zepher in over-check and plaid designs.

Zepher comes in Pink, Green, Mauve, Blue, Green and Tan. Over-checks come in Black, Yellow and White, Blue, Black and White, Brown, Tan and White and Mauve, Tan and White.

At 35c. per yard comes a 32 inch English Gingham in stripe patterns in two-tone colorings, plaids and bar patterns are also to be had at this price.

At 45c. per yard comes Anderson's 32 inch, fast color, Scotch Chambry. The shades are Blue, Yellow, Green, Rose and Apricot.

This fabric is very dependable for dresses or fancy work.

At 50c. per yard comes a very fine Zephyr which measures 32 inches wide by the tape. This comes in checks and over-checks. This material makes a very practical street or porch frock.

At 60c. per yard comes La Vogue Zephyr in the desirable shades of Green, Mauve, Blue or Rose. Equally as attractive for street or house wear. Width 38 inches.

At 40c. and 50c. per yard, sun and tub fast Zephyrs. 31 inches wide.

These fabrics are thoroughly reliable for blouses or men's shirts.

At $1.00 per yard comes a 40 inch wide Duro Dye Zephyr in plain shades of Self Blue, Mauve and Pink.

Also procurable in Checks of Blue, Red and Yellow with White.

Sold formerly at $1.25 per yard.

At 65c. per yard comes a 36 inch wide uncrushable Dress Linen in plain shades of Mauve, Grey, Green, Blue and Rose for ladies' and children's wear.

This is an extremely good value.

At 45c., 50c. and 60c. per yard comes a very fine range of Cotton Crepes in plain and fancy bird patterns.

The shades are Pink, Mauve, Yellow, Blue and White 30 inches wide.

Shadow Stripe Satinette is a splendid cloth for slips, bloomers, and night robes. This cloth is extremely good-looking and is bound to give splendid service.

Comes 36 inches wide in White, Mauve, and Pink.

Priced 75c. yard.

Have your Suit, Dress, or Coat made to order. Select your material from our store, and have it made. Our highest recommend behind each garment.

INTRODUCING KREPE DE LEEN, THE NEW KNITTED SILK FABRIC

The most delightful features of the new Spring modes are best interpreted in Krepe de Leen. The texture of this newest and most delightful of knitted silks—the vogue for which is growing apace—is so exquisitely fine that it might have been done on a fairy's needle. Its beautiful crepe surface gives the appearance of an expensive woven silk, yet its cost is so low that its use is a real economy.

Beautiful and practical—It is a soft, lustrous silken crepe, firm of construction, draping to perfection, and particularly easy to cut and handle.

Krepe de Leen comes in lovely spring time shades. Ask for Krepe de Leen by name.

Our Dress Making Department offers its best service this coming season. Orders for the new dress can be left at the Dress Goods Department

THREE LEADING VALUES IN WASH FABRICS

Plain Ratine—Again this season the demand will be urgent for this serviceable wash fabric. Fifteen new colorings are featured in this assortment. The cloth is made in England, and combines service with good appearance. Staple and high colors are now being shown. Extra special per yard, 63c. Width, 36 inches.

The Beaded Voiles are impressionable. Priced per yard 90 cents.

Normandy and Beadora Voiles represent a high standard of excellence, and are being shown in a galaxy of shades and designs, spots, small figures, cluster of spots, and even larger designs are very pleasing to view. Colorings are Black, Navy, Saxe, Brown, Rose, Japan, Blue, Peach, Orchid. 38 in. wide.

A Plaid Ratine, repriced from $1.00 to 85c. Self tone colors. The cloth is soft and has just the required weight for summer wear. Colors are Rose, Grey, Saxe, Reseda, Mauve, White, Beige, Apricot.

Quality, Service, Value.

THE ROBINSON CO., LIMITED

We close at 16 p.m. Saturdays. Other days at 5.30 p.m.